IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,896—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communication must be
Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
8th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
London	" 627 or " 528	" 940-8 or " 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on THURSDAY,
Yarra	4142	Cazal	13th March, 1913.
Australian	6385	Costa	9th April, 1913.
Caledonian	4120	Fabre	7th March, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	7th May, 1913.
Oceanian	4143	Mages	2nd July, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	594	495	225
Do. (return)	891	748	405
To London (single)	660	528	270
Do. (return)	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT.
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.
For further particulars apply to
H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	Mar. 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	Mar. 16, 1913
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 1 th Mar. 11 a.m.* P D. & C.M
Kola ....1205 Thurs. 13th Mar. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 14 h Mar. ‡ 5 a.m. direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 13th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 13th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 20th Mar.
†Lindula	3358	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steemers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
7th March 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged: HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913
Massilia	5091	P. McLean ..	9th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	23rd Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DUETSCH OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about.
Markgraf	3680	Bremer	17th Mar. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo from SEYGHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN AND CAPE. a WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 28th Jan. 1913

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Cash.	Payment in 12 months. per month	Payment in 24 months. per month
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs. 350	Rs. 32	Rs. 18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	" 550	" 50	" 27
Otto Piano	" 600	" 54	" 29
Gebruder Neumayer Piano	" 650	" 59	" 32
Gerhard Adam Piano	" 700	" 64	" 35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	" 750	" 68	" 37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	" 780	" 71	" 38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	" 825	" 75	" 41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	" 950	" 86	" 47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	" 950	" 86	" 47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	" 1,100	" 99	" 55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	" 1,100	" 99	" 55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	" 1,100	" 99	" 55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	" 1,200	" 109	" 59
BABY GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 122	Rs. 66
Steinweg Baby Grand	" 1,650	" 150	" 81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	" 1,650	" 150	" 81
Bluthner Baby Grand	" 1,650	" 150	" 81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	" 1,650	" 150	" 81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs. 1,650	Rs. 150	Rs. 81
Schiedmayer Grand	" 1,850	" 168	" 91
Steinweg Grand	" 1,850	" 168	" 91
Bluthner Grand	" 1,850	" 168	" 91
Broadwood Grand	" 1,850	" 168	" 91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	" 2,000	" 181	" 98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER EGGS.

IT is wonderful to find how closely our own days are linked by language, legend, and customs to past ages. The students of folklore have discovered that many of the stories which fascinated our own child-minds have their origin in primitive days, and customs that we may have imagined to be comparatively modern, date back to hoary antiquity.

So with our customs : we practise many of them without thought of their immense antiquity. For example, the practice of giving "Easter Eggs" to our friends—who would suppose that it takes us back to the days of Abraham, back to the very childhood of religion and history to the ancient Persians among whom Zoroaster founded that singularly noble religion whose sacred Scriptures are the Zend Avesta. He taught men to believe in two great dieties, Ormuzd the good and beneficent God, perpetually at strife with Ahriman, the evil-power, for supremacy, and each striving to obtain undisputed possession of the great world-egg, which was further believed to have been "hatched" or created at the time of the year corresponding with our Easter.

As happened to many other practices of the ancient world, Christianity took over the egg-giving custom, and invested it with a new meaning; the egg became a symbol of the resurrection, because of the way in which life springs from its apparently dead substance. Then arose a practice of staining the egg red to commemorate the blood of Christ, and the custom became closely identified with the Easter or Paschal feast, while little by little the Easter eggs became the object of decorative art.

The natural egg is now, however, largely displaced for the purposes of this ancient custom by artificial devices, chief among which must be reckoned those dainty substitutes in CHOCOLATE specially made by MONGINI BROTHERS, who have also imported a large assortment of EASTER EGGS in dainty baskets, SATIN EGGS, WOODEN EGGS and CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE EGGS at prices ranging from

Annas 12 per dozen to Rs. 5 each.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE :—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES :—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tilnling
Lomdon	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. PAPER)... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—SIMLA

BRANCHES :—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF
THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE
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the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THERE BEING a widespread feeling among Parsis that a Farewell Entertainment be given in honour of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY SYDENHAM, we have deemed it advisable to convene a PRELIMINARY MEETING to discuss in what way effect can be given to this desire.

Those desirous of attending the Meeting are requested to be present at Mr. BOMANJEE D. PETIT'S OFFICE, 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 6 P.M. (S.T).

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Dinshaw D. Davar
Dinshaw Petit	Cowasjee Jehangir
Shapurjee B.Broacha	Bomanjee D. Petit
Nowrosjee J. Gamudia	Ratan J. Tata
Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy	Muncherjee P. Khareghat
Jamsetjee A.Wadia	Hormusjee A. Wadia
Nowrosjee P. Vakil	Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee
Temuljee B. Nariman	Phirozsha B. Petit.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1913, at 7 P.M.

V. A. GRANTHAM,
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1913, for

(1) ANNUAL REPAIRS to Trust Properties and Petty Works generally, and

(2) The SUPPLY OF PETTY STORES for the year 1913-1914.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5 each, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. (1) and Rs. 1,000 for item No. (2) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board, in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
F. WATSON, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th February, 1913.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

DR. M. B. SOPARKAR, M. D., Senior Tutor in Pathology, Grant Medical College, will deliver a series of two Lectures in connection with the abovementioned Lectureship in the PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Grant Medical College, on MONDAY, the 10th, and WEDNESDAY, the 12th, March, 1913, at 5 P.M. The Lectures will be accompanied by Magic Lantern demonstrations.

SUBJECT: "PATHOLOGY."

"Leishmaniasis with special reference to Kala Azar and Oriental Sore."

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. L. MEYER, I.M.S., will preside.

All members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

C. H. L. MEYER, M.D.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 5th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions' and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT
at 9-15 P.M. sharp
there will be a
SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of
LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.
For which the Programme Specially Selected by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR is
THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.
ROYAL ENGLAND.
THE FALL OF TROY.
THE LIVING STATUE.

After the interval the current programme will be given.

Prices for the Special Benefit Night Show :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.

First Show at 6-30 P.M. Usual Prices. NO SECOND SHOW.

From 8-30 p.m. the full Band of the SHERWOOD FORESTERS will be in attendance in the Garden.

After an unprecedented success at Bombay, Poona, Amravti and Nagpur.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL
GRAND SOUVENIER CONCERT.
SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, at 9-30 P.M., S.T.
Mrs. C. SARASWATI BAI,
The famous Songstress of S. India.
PRICES—Rs. 5, 3 & 2.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., Fort.

MAIDANIA.

SATURDAY AT 5-30 P.M.
CHILDREN'S SPORTS AND RACES.
Prizes! Prizes !!
BEAUTY COMPETITION FOR CHILDREN
under 10 years.

M-A-S-S-E-D B-A-N-D-S
at 9-30 P.M.
BAND OF THE THE KING'S HUSSARS
AND
THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

SUNDAY, 9th March
SYRIAN OSMANI THEATRICAL Co.,
TURKISH AND GRECIAN DANCES.

A Wonderful Programme of
BALKAN DANCES,
by Turkish Ladies supported by a full company.
Admission to Garden and Entertainment, Eight Annas.
There will be a few special chairs at reserved prices.

WEDNESDAY, 12th MARCH,
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIS, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.
THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE
CONCERT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1913,
AT 9-30 P.M.
PERFORMERS :—
Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, the Misses S. Jassavalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, A. D. C., and Mr. Guibara.

Reserved Stalls ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle... " 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20 & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.
Arrangements will be made for Purdah Parties.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

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AND
H. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE AND MRS. PEIRSE.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS VIRTUOSI OF THE PIANO, VIOLIN AND 'CELLO.
CHERNIAVSKY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.
SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT
to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear
These INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Boxes from Rs.10 to 30. | Dress Circle, Rs.3.
Stalls, Rs.5 front seats. | Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls, Rs. 4 back seats. | Gallery, Re. 1.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Half Price on gallery.
Children half price in all classes on SATURDAY only.
Seats reserved at ROSE & Co.
At the close of the performance Tram-Cars at Girgaum Terminus, and Taxi-Autos and Victorias available at the Theatre.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

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DAILY 8-30 A.M. TO 8 P.M. (S.T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).
ADMISSION—ANNAS FOUR.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
3 SHOWS DAILY 3
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 P.M.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
MAZDIE (PRINCE OF MAGICIANS) IN NEW EGYPTIAN PARLOUR MAGIC.
OUR PICTURES.
REWARD OF VIRTUE.....(Comic.)
PILGRIMAGE TO FUJI.....(Travel.)
HALF BREED SCOUT.....(Drama.)
ENGLISH GAZETTE.....(Topical.)
MANY PLACES MANY LOVES.....(Comic.)
OUR STAR
MIRAGE (Drama.)
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1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW. | **AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.** The Management has the Pleasure of Introducing to the Public | 1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW.

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THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED EXPONENT OF EASTERN MAGIC.
Don't fail to see his MARVELLOUS TRICKS !

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2nd " .....8-30 to 10 | Commences 5 P.M.
3rd " .....10-15 to 11-45 |
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will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.
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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
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OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "EUGENE LECLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 2d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
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WANTED.—A MOHAMMEDAN UNDERGRADUATE, with a fair knowledge of Urdu and Gujarati, to act as a Teacher, in the ANJUMAN ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL, Bombay. Applications, stating qualifications, age and experience, with testimonials (if any), to be sent in at once.

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WANTED, AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to learn BOOKBINDING. Experience unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

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Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS", LONDON.

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GAIETY THEATRE.
Manager ..... LEW JAMES.
6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10
COME AND SEE
OUR BRIGHT LITTLE "STAR"
COMTESSE OLGA,
Instrumentalist and Dancer.
SIGNORA CARMELITA,
Dances and Songs from Grand Opera.
ALEXANDROFF
Balancing Feats Extraordinary.
MISS GLADYS KERR
Ragtime Vocalist and Speciality Dancer.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES,
TO-MORROW
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PRICES ALWAYS THE SAME.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. 5. BOMBAY, MARCH 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consol	74 3-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	59 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	90 1-2		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 7-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 11-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	53 3-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25.15		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20.34 1-2		1-4
do do. New York	4.31 3-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 5-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
Interest day to-day Loans	5		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold. ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying. China selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 8 30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,290,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,20,000 " to Madras.

" 2,710,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at Is. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at Is. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above the rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 12,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 10,30,000 " to Bombay.
" to Madras.

" 31,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 92,10,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Quiet.
Futures		Dull.

Manchester Dull with moderate enquiry.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ... 3,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·32—33
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown .. 9·90 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·58	6 53	6·58	6·56
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·53	6·44	6·30	
unchgd	+01	unchgd	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·22	6·20	6·18	
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·03 July 11·93.
New York official Noon call May 12 03 July 11·93.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·24 July 12·24.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	25,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" Exports to Continent ...	9,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·70—05
Futures—Month of May	11·96—05
Futures—Month of July	11·89—90

Advanced on foreign buying and declined later on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of May ...	12·16—38
Futures month of July ...	12·15—03
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	3 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ...	May.-June
Do., Name of Ports—London—Value.	
Wheat Red Karachi	No quotation.
Do Months— ...	..

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe-62 lbs.	35—1-8
do Months—Mar—Done—Quiet.	
Barlette Russo—62 1-2lb	34 3-4—1-4
	Mar.-Apl.—Done—quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	37 3-4 unchgd
Do Months	Feb.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	52—3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	52 3-4—2-4
Do. Months—	... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... 46 3-4—2
Do. Months—	... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Tone—Dull.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	47 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	... March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Done.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	.....
Do. Months—	... Not quoted.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 41 3-4—1-4	
Do. Months—	... Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6 19 0+61.
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...	...12 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber ...	... 3 10 1-2—1-2
	Mar.-April—Done. Dull.
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	£ 79 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...	£ 7d. unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 66 1-8+.-8
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—	
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...	32-6
" " Mutton Tallow ...	32-6
Tone—Steady.	
FREIGHTS—	
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 14s.—Value.—Unchanged.	
ARRIVALS:—	
"Clan Lindsay."	
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)...13-6 unchgd.	
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady moderate demand.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	12 9 3-4+3-4
Do Months of Shipments—Mar.-Apr.—Value.	
Tone—Quiet. Firm little offering.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c ...	10 1 3-4+1-2
Months of Shipments ...	May—Sellers.
10 1 3-4—1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Tone—Very steady. Not much doing.	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...	14 4 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments...Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	12 6
Month of Shipments ...	Mar.—Value.
Tone—Firm.	
Java Sugar—Tone. Very quiet. Prices firm, unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [6TH MAR. 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
33 Boxes Gold Bulns and Sovs	23,34,720	London	National Bank
15,000		do	do
40 Boxes Sovns.	30,00,000	Alexandria	do
12 Boxes Sovns	9,00,000	Port said	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bulns	33,400	London	do
13 Boxes Gold Bulns	8,38,400	do	Ottered Bank
1 Box Sovns	37,500	do	do
16 Boxes Bovns	12,00,000	Port said	do
5 Boxes Gold Bulns.	3,45,000	London	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Gold Bulns and Sovs	4,71,000	do	Supt P & O Co
1 Box Gold Bulns	37,500	do	do
	46,080	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Mar., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	131	148,577
B. B. and C. I. Rail'y	41	49,947

The Banks and markets are closed to-day for a Public Holiday, Maha Shivaratri.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

The American markets closed easier, New York being 9 points lower for futures and 5 points lower for Spot, while New Orleans was 8 points down in futures, Spot being unchanged. The local market is closed to-day for a Hindu Holiday. Quotations are nominally unchanged: good Broach is quoted Rs. 318-319, fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 300, and fine Bengal March Rs. 266.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday:—

Cotton ...	... 9,121	bales.
Wheat ...	... 16,459	cwts.
Linseed ...	... 8,548	"
Rapeseed ...	... 2,687	"
Gingellyseed ...	... 1,564	"
Poppyseed ...	... nil	"
Groundnuts...	... 14,834	"
Castorseed ...	... 20,318	"
Rice ...	... 112,163	"
Myrabollams.	... 9,158	"
Cottenseed ...	... 21,843	"
Mowrassed ...	... nil	"
Gram ...	... 2,472	"
Joowar ...	... 4,454	"
Maize ...	... 508	"
Barley ...	... 735	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	25,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000 do.
Exports to Continent ...	9,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·70—5
Future Cotton at New York May	11 93—9
Future Cotton at New York July	11·89—9
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures	do.
General Tone of Market:—	
Advanced on foreign buying later declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.	

NEW ORLEANS, Mar 5.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	12·16— 8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·15— 8
Opening tone of Market — Steady.	

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 5.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ...	Quiet
Tota Day's Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 do
Total Sales of Surat ...	3,000
Total Day's Imports ...	.....
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9 90
Mid American at Liverpool...	6·33— 3

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Mar.-Apr. ...	6·38
Apr.-May ...	6·38
May-June ...	6·38—1
June-July ...	6·36—1
July-Aug. ...	6·33
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·4+3
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·3)
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·22
Nov.-Dec. ...	6·20

Manchester piece goods market—Quiet and little business doing—Staples are easier with less enquiry—Business very little doing in Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, Mar 5.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.	44 9
Do. Bombay, exship (per 416lbs) ... Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg	47 6
Do. La Plata...Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg— ...	41 7 1-2
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Generally quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes . Mar—	£ 24 7-6
do ... May-June—	£ 24 0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K....	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg...	71
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore,per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ...	53 - "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...	53 9 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...	Nom
Do. Jamba Red—Mar.-Apl. Antwerp	Nom
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels. Mar.-Apl.—Holl ...	£8-19-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Mar.-Apl.—London...	.....
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Mar.-Apl.—London...	.....
Do. Club No. 2...Mar-Apl.—London...	Nom
Do. Choice white Delhi March-Apl.—London—	Nom
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	.....
Do. South Australian ...	No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	do
Do. Red Graded American per central—Apl. ...	7 6 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....

LONDON, Mar. 5.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Feb.	Sellers 10 0 3-4
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Mch	10 1 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar....	13 11-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.—	12 3 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Firm
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India .. Feb.-Mar.	12 9 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Mar.-Apl.	13 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.	12 6 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Mar.-Apl.	13 10 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl....	14 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl...	12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16 1-8 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Mar.-Apl...	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Mar.-Apl...	13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Mar.-Apl. ..	13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ...	

LONDON, Mar. 5.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...	66	2 6
" Best English Selected.	70	15 0
" Braziers	80	0 0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm	
Hard Spelter	23	0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	2	4 0 0
Yellow Metal	7d	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	12	0 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	3 7 1-2
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	6 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	2 6
Lead Pig English	.....	
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....	
Silver, Spot	27 7-16	
" 2 months hence ...	27 11-16	
" Tone of Market—	Quiet with little doing	

LONDON, Mar. 5.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 7-16
Silver 2 months	27 11-16
" Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	With little doing
Rentes 3 per cent ...	£ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	£ 74 3-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 90 3-4
Sterling loan	£ 90 3-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ..	£ 76 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	Firm
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ...	25 25 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87 1-2
Interest day to day loans ...	5
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-8

LONDON, Wednesday, Mar. 5.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... Rs 80,00,000

Rupees 830,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1290,000 do to Bombay.
" 620,000 do to Madras,

Rs. 27,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d (Min. Rate) received full per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d, (Min. Rate) received full per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16 00.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs.	2,00,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	2,00,000	do to Bombay.
"	0,30,000	do to Madras.
Rs.	34,00,000	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32 d. (Min Rate) received full per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32. (Min. Rate) received full per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·03.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales 92,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week... ... ... Rs. 60,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 6.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady.

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar-Apl. ..	6·58	6·56
Apl.-May ...	6·58	6·56
May-June...	6 53	6·53
June-July...	6·56	6·54
July-Aug....	6·57	6·51
Aug.-Sept....	6·41	6·42
Sept.-Oct....	6·30	6·23
Oct.-Nov....	6·22	6·20
Nov-Dec....	6·20	6·18

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 15th Feb, 1913, were Rs. 6,860, making the total earning for the period 1st January, 1913, to 15th February 1913, Rs. 37,230.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

A telegram has been received from the London office of the Bank intimating that at the approaching annual general meeting of shareholders, the directors will recommend after paying a bonus of 10 per cent. on the salaries of the staff, that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 10 per cent. per share, free of income tax; that £50,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, (making it £1,700,000), that £20,000, be transferred to Officers' Superannuation Fund, that £30,000 be written off Premises Account, and, that £132,569-10-9 be carried forward.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	8 p c	861
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1667½
Bank of India ..	100	50	6 "	634xd
Bank of Bengal ..	500	500	14 "	1750
Bank of Madras ..	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Baugeon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	73
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
National Bank of India ..	25	12½	12 "	3704
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	63
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		31
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ..	£20	£20	15 p c	£ 59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	90
Mercantile Bank..	£25	£12½	7 "	£ 9
Do. ..	25	1½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	1 5
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	10	5 "	12½
Bamnhua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ..	10	10	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	58
Bombay Burma Trd. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	170
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£ 0	£10	Nil	185½
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	177xd
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	5 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	100	100	10	965
Bombay Land and Building	100	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	2 5
D. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ltd.....	10	10	8½	33
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	120
Empire of I. L. A...	500	100	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co...	10	50	7 yr	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	174
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ..	100	100	8	100
Marshall Price and Co	100	100	4 p. c.	...
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	72
Napier Hotel Co .	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. Ld A. Co	100	50	20 p. c.	320
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p c.	85
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpore Syndicate.	10	10	...	21
Sircar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	90
Soundy and Co ... O.	100	100	...	20
Tata I. Sl. Co. D. Ld P.	75	85	...	97½
Thacker and Co ...	80	80	...	217
Telephone Co	100	100	...	173
Treasher and Co...	25	50	30 p. c	2 2
	25	25	yr. 1-2	60
	500	500	yr. 30	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1 00	45	825
Bombay Cotton ..	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpur Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva..... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	200
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	855
New Beree	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	00	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	100	100	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	695
Amritsar-Pattiy ...	100	100	6 "	1.0
Sindh Light Rys L (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	135
Do. Mpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	535
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	135
Central Provinces..	25		4 "	95
Gozrat Railway ...	100		4 "	120

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st Feb, 1913, on 915·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receip's.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2230 0	Rs. 1300 00	Rs. 4000	Rs. 757000
Or per mile of Ry ...	236	511	4	801
For previous 4 weeks of half-year,	69500	17900	11000	2468000
Total for 5 weeks ...	918000	228400	18000	322 000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year..	197588	45 062	29 6	64556
Per mile of Ry. do...	207	478	3	686
Total to cor. date do..	953445	2108314	11080	3070839

Increase for the week ...Rs. 1,08,416
Do. to date 9,141, 61

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

	Gold Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Dec. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.....	67360	61925	6243
Value in rupees.....	40592363	3769422	3 822941
To the end of the month of Dec.1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	4722820	181381	8740549
Value in rupees.....	285938301	57249444	228709417
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.....	10198463	713665	9484798
Value in rupees	19988423	1152541	18835782
To the end of the month of Dec.1912— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	84514523	14894638	69619860
Value in rupees 1	66537000	30762108	129774892
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	60380786	4920068	55658923

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Dec. 1912 In the month of Dec. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.....	.....	1827793	18.7793
Old Rupees from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	1032591	5 8856	1651447
Native State received coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	576855	576855
ur based bullion received for Govt coinage	18·8860	3308685	10·77745

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Oct. 1912. To end of the month of Oct. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	16988004	16998004
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	13261376	4780850	18042226
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	181521	181521
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage	39897645	7 504653	84381298

Coined and Examined.
In the month of Dec. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)-	.....	16375	16375
Rupees a ...	14800017	11887700	28689217
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	1000	.....	1000

Coined and Examined.
To end of the month of Dec. 1912

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	5672075	5672075
Rupees a ...	39402100	93321531	132723631
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	4818046	1640930	64580 6
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	766000	766000
British Dollars examined from the consignment purchased for Govt. coinage against Bar silver from Banks	.....	1658000	1658000
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	1366000	1366000

a British Rupees made over to Native States during.
b The corresponding figure for the month of November was exclusive of 1658000 British Dollars and 600000 Mexican Dollars exchanged from the consignments purchased for government coinage against Bar Silver from Banks.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Bahadur 2,936 tons, Captain T. M. Peet sailed on Thursday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo, and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pandua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. R. W. Handcock sailed on Thursday for Seychelles and east and south Africa ports with a general cargo and 20 saloon and 350 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer China, 3,871 tons Captain N Gurronich arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Trieste 9th February via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Helias 106 tons, Captain A. Knudsin, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Bangkok 11th February with a cargo of timber.

The Japan Line steamer Karachi Maru 4,821 tons, Captain a Christianam sailed on Thursday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo and 2 saloon passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel... ..Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx... .. ..Comdr Geo J Todd .... Spl Scr S
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibbons. ...
R I M S Minto .....Comdr G H Finnis ..... R I Marine
H T Plassey.....Comdr Andrews ...Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR 6

Aviemore ...2392 Kestell.....W & A G & Co
Arcadia.....3513 Barcham ..... P & O Co
African Monarch..2593 Dakers ... ...
Belle of France...2468 Cargill..... Yule and Co
Breconian ....2577 Jones...W & A G & Co
Beachey ....2697 Turner ..... Arab Steamer
Faris..... ..737 Coates..... Arab Steamer
Fairport..... ..2433 Greig... .....
Ferrara.....717 Feathers ..... B P S N Co
Gloucince .....993 Richardson..... B P S N Co
Ituara .....3263 Chidley... ..M M and Co
Lhasa ..... 919 Penny..... M M & Co
Lizd n'els .....3525 Muller..... W & A G & Co
Marmaris .....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Noor-el-Bahr.....21 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Shah Jehan ....638 Nacoda ..... Nacoda
Salette ..2391 Le vellin...Aden....P and O Co
Sangu ....1012 Murison ..S Wallace & Co
Virawa .....2176 Owen ... M M & Co
Whitelay Hall 2,380 Mead ...W & A G & Co
Washington.....2602 Stage ..... Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Arabistan					M M and Co
B Hindoo		3156	Groves	Hull	...8 3 .. J Finlay
C & R China		3871	Gunoroch	Kobe	...8-3... A L S N Co
D & E Clan Matheson		3052	Harris		J F & Co
F Crown of Castile		2827	McKillops	Genoa	...15-3...K Nixon & Co
F Assaye		4359	Cockman	Shanghai	...12-3 .. P & O Co
H Mansuri		3042	Gore	Jelpah	...10-3 .. Bo and P S N Co
M Netherpark		2804	Taylor		... W and A G and Co
N Clan Leslie		2499	Henderson		...7-3 ..... J F and Co
O Lowmoor		2516	Pippet		..W & A G & Co
P Crostafels		3082	Jocken	Hamburg	..7-3 .. W and A Graham Co

H W P D

Netravati ....Repairing .. ..Bo S N Co
Saraswati .....443 Ebrahim.....Bo S N Co
30 ton Crane
Kois .....510 Elton ...Repairing...M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	China	Gurovich	Trieste, Feb 9.
6	Helios	Kundsen...	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
6	Barjora	Cammack..	P. Gulf &c.
	Dwarka	Mixon ...	Do.
	Firooz.....	Primrase	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Siogu, for Rangoon. etc.
" Lindenfels, for Hamburg, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS MARCH 6.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s —37 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s —1,000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PIRACUS.

Habsburg s —2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gleumoor s —456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March		h m	h	m
Tues.....	4	m	9 44	23	10
			10 39 a	26	10
Wed	5	m	10 20	24	8
			11 3 a	27	4
Thurs,....	6	m	10 52	25	5
			11 5 a	27	9
Fri	7	m	11 22	28	
			11 4 a	28	0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March		h m	h	m
Tues ...	4	m	4 19	20	4
			3 31 a	18	4
Wednes.	5	m	4 45	19	6
			4 10 a	17	10
Thurs ...	6	m	5 8	18	8
			4 48 a	17	5
Fri ...	7	m	5 30	17	11
			5 13 a	17	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 56m.	do 6h. 45m
5 (Wednes)	do 6h. 56m.	do 6h 46m
6 (Thurs)	do 6h. 56m	do 6h. 46m
7 (Friday)	do 6h. 54m.	do 6h. 46m

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BUTLER.—February 13th at Sialkot, the wife of H. Buttler, 17th Lancers, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat, 10 30 a. m.
Bombay University Senate, 6 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; and 11 to 12-30 p. m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
" Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: When a man is asked about a thing which he does not know, let him say, "I do not know."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March .....Giojoso... .....Home
Overture ...Die Irrfahrt um's Glück ....Suppe
Menuet .....Paderewskis ....Moreli
Bell Givotte Les cloches de St. Malo .....Rimmer
Selection ...The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Valse .....Die Hydropaten.....Gung'l
Selection ...The Dollar Princess Lao Fall
Two-Step
Patrol ...The Bab Parade ...Pryor

DISTRICT POLICE ACT.—With the exception of clauses (l), (m), (n) and (s) of section 61 of the Bombay District Police Act, the provisions have been extended to the village of Songir in the Dhulia Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

A NEW GHARRY-STAND.—The public conveyance stand at the junction of Dadisett Agiary Street and Bhuleshwar, Cathedral Street, has been removed; and in lieu of it a stand in Portuguese Cathedral Street, along the outer wall of the Cathedral compound, is established.

HINDU HOLIDAY.—Banks and public offices were closed yesterday, it being a Hindu holiday. The fourteenth of Hindu month of Mah is a particularly auspicious day ; being devoted to the Deity Shiva. Every Hindu, male, female, or child Dakhshni or Gujarati observed fast and bathed in the sea. After the ceremony in the shrine of Shiva, they took their meals about midnight.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA."

The dance last night attracted more people than have hitherto used the floor on dance nights; the idea of reserving the Rink for dancers who apply for the tickets at the Rink office admirably serving the purpose of keeping the floor select. This system will be followed in future, and should assist in popularising the weekly Thursday dances.

The Band of the Sherwood Foresters is appearing for the first time in Maidania on Saturday night, in connection with the Massed Bands entertaintment.

On Sunday night the Syrian Osmani Company of Dancers are appearing in the Garden Restaurant, while on Wednesday the full Pipe and Drum Band of the Cameron Highlanders is booked to perform. This Band has just returned from the Highland week at Agra, where it achieved great success, and its entertainment, including as it does, sword dances, Scotch reels and other typical items, should be a great draw to others as well as the Scotch element in Bombay.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 1st March, was 622, giving a death-rate of 23·02 per annum per thousand as against 655 the corresponding period of last year, and 816 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 66 died from fevers ; 47, plague 4; small pox; 3, measles 3 cholera; nil leprosy, 39 phthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 184 affections of the respiratory organs; 47 diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 18, still-born; 76, old age and debility; accidents and violence, The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 29; Brahmin 14; Lingayet, 3; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other cast, 321; Hindu low cast, 39; Musalman, 94; Parsee 8; Jew 1; Native Christian. 16: Eurasian, nil; European, 4; Negro-African; 1; Buddhist, nil; other and unknown castes, nil. The total number of births was was 353 as against 410 for the corresponding period of last year, and 335 the average over the past five years.

HOCKEY NOTES.

FORMIDABLE VISITORS FROM CALCUTTA.

REFEREEING IN PRACTISE GAMES.

The Bombay City Police have been out a few times lately, and considering the difficulty there is in getting the men off duty to enable them to participate in games the Police H. C. are doing none so badly. The Club was only started last season when they made their first appearance in the Tournament and did quite well. Of late years a number of ex-Army men have joined the Police and most of these are good sportsmen and able fellows, so that the formation of a hockey team has furnished a natural and desirable outlet for talent that it is in the interests of sport should be brought out. It is a pity that more enthusiasm is not shown for the hockey team by officers, who can aid by arranging for the men to get off duty on hockey afternoons. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Edwardes, has, however, lately given his assistance and in future the Police will be able to turn out a fairly representative team to practise together for the approaching tournament.

In their game on Friday against the Crusaders Instituto Luso Indiano the Police lacked the services of Sargon in the back line. The Crusaders are the second eleven of the Instituto Luso Indiano, a sporting club with a membership of over eight hundred. It represents the Goan community in Bombay. As we know from past experience the club is capable of turning out a useful hockey team. It is doing good work by inculcating sporting instincts and enthusiasm into a community that is not generally understood to be keen on games. The club runs half a dozen teams of varying strength and ability, and caters for even the very young members of the community. The second eleven that played the Police on Friday lacked combination and cohesion, but individually contained several good players. The Police did not have a full team, but had no difficulty in winning by three goals to one.

The G. I. P. had a tall scoring game with the Gymkhana on Thursday. The latter were the first to get away and scored within the first few minutes. The G. I. P. however very soon equalised and at half time the score stood at two goals all. In the second half the Railwaymen were all over their opponents and putting in some very pretty runs and showing good combination they scored six goals before the close of the game. Morris the outside left of the G. I. P. played well and is a fast man on the wing. The goal-keeper did not have very much to do but what he did was done well. The Gymkhana as usual had anything but a representative eleven. Sunday is, perhaps, the only day on which the Gymkhana turn out a good team, such as they put into the field against H. M. S. "Highflyer." If they can enter the tournament with anything like as good a team as walked over the Highflyer the Gymkhana should go far. Taylor at centre forward is as good as any club could wish for, and Barstow in goal fills a difficult position satisfactorily. The post is one that the Gymkhana found it difficult to find a candidate for, and now that they have secured Barstow it is to be hoped that the senseless idea of doing without a goal-keeper will be dropped. The game against the Highflyer gave an idea of how well the Gymkhana may reasonably expect to do if they can count on the assistance of the Services.

The Customs played the Pioneer H. C. on the Marine Lines Ground on Monday and the game was worth looking at. Neither side was at full strength, the Customs lacking the assistance of Brewin at outside right, Fido at half and both Dudley and Vardon their regular full backs. Pais, who usually plays for the Lusitanians temporarily filled the position of left back for the Customs and is a handy and useful back with a sound knowledge of all the tricks, whereby a ball may be got away and a dangerous rush successfully met. Spilling who plays centre forward for the Customs has lost none of the ability he displayed, when playing for the Cyclists last season. He must have been playing the game for a good many years now, but is as quick as ever and as keen. Perhaps the best man the Customs possess is young Ganpat, who seems to streak through all opposition like greased lighting, and is the handiest and quickest moving forward in Bombay. He made one very fine dash the the length of the field, which deserved to be successful. The game ended two goals to one in favour of the Pioneer H. C.

I see that there is every probability of Bombay hockey teams being given the opportunity to match their prowess against one of the best, if not the best, of the Calcutta clubs The Calcutta Customs A. C. are thinking of having a shot for the Aga Khan Tournament. This they could only do by forfeiting an almost certain chance of winning the Calcutta league so that if we do see the team over here we shall welcome them as genuine sportmen of the best type. If they win our little tournament it will soften the blow to our pride to know that they will be deserving all they can get. The Calcutta Customs service apparently attracts to its employment the best boys turned out in the schools of Bengal and the "Riversiders" as they are known in Calcutta include in their ranks some of the best athletes in India. Among these Calcutta appears to think highly of young Macready who is stated to be a cricketer, footballer and hockey player of no mean order. We shall look forward to the advent of the team. It is probable that Mr. Cadell, who was lately Collector of Customs, Bengal, but is now with us as Municipal Commissioner, may have had something to do with the visit of the team. If he can make the possibility a certainty, all Bombay hockey enthusiasts will be grateful to him.

Whatever outside teams may visit Bombay I think I am voicing the wish of all good sportsmen when I say that I hope they will be given a fair field to show us their real mettle and whatever science of the game they may possess. The umpiring in Bombay is not anything like what it should be or what it is in other parts of India. I am told that in Calcutta or Allahabad the rough tactics adopted by one or two of our Bombay teams would not be tolerated for an instant. Many of our teams understand hockey thoroughly and possess plenty of the science of the game, but slack umpiring has been responsible for the fact that there exists in Bombay a capacity for rough play, and hooliganism that shows itself even in the Aga Khan Tournament. The standard of play is altogether rougher than it should be and players carry into the hockey field ideas and tactics that they have learnt at football or other games where to shoulder an opponent or place bodily obstruction in his way is a part of the game. I referred in my notes a short time ago to the treatment meted out to a Calcutta team who visited Bombay some years ago. It is an illustration of what the spirit of the game has come to be in Bombay.

The fact that in practice games preceding the Aga Khan Tournament the umpire is nearly always someone picked up casually on the ground is perhaps responsible for this as much as anything. The casual umpire knows little of the game, and looking upon it merely as a practice match does not attempt to exercise much, if any, restraint on the players. The result is, that seldom being pulled up or checked, certain players get into a style and irregular method that soon becomes a habit. If we had in Bombay a well run hockey league that preceded the Aga Khan Tournament the public demand would bring to the front capable and adequate umpires exercising a beneficial control on the game and the deplorable hooliganism that now flourishes on the Bombay hockey field would disappear. Why a hockey league has not long ago been started it would be difficult to say. There is probably more public interest in hockey than in any other game and the interest taken is shared by every class and community. It is extraordinary in fact how the game has spread. It is more suitable to the physical capabilities of the youth of India than football and every school of whatever caste, creed or community seems to have its hockey team. On the maidan any afternoon innumerable boys of varying colour and creed may be seen knocking a hockey ball about.

A hockey league must sooner or later become an accomplished fact. There are energetic gentlemen in our midst with organizing skill and managing capabilities, who would earn our gratitude, if they would only take the matter in hand seriously. Mr. Hogan who used to be the backbone of the Harwood League, would be more than capable of initiating a Hockey League. But the season is too far advanced to think of it this year.

"GOALPOST."

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club held a competition on Thursday morning, when a box of golf balls was presented to the winners in both Senior and Junior classes. There were twenty-seven competitors in the senior and thirty-three in the junior, but a considerable number failed to make returns. The result of the Senior competition was a win for Hardie(—3,who returned a nett score of 38. K. McNeill was second with a nett 39. Dawson (—4) won the Junior competition with a nett score of 38, Creswell, Livi and Whelton tieing for second place with 40. Results :—

SENIORS.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
J. H. Hardie	...41	—3	38
K. McNeill	...42	—3	39
J. Robertson	...42	—2	40
E. E. Coombs	...41	+1	42
P. J. Arnot	...43	—1	42
T. H. Payne	...45	—2	43
G. Cook	...42	+1	43
A. Gittins	...42	+1	43
R. Aitken	...42	+1	43
J. W. Jessop	...42	+1	43
M. F. Nicholson	...42	+1	43
S. Hargreaves	...44	Scr	44
F. H. Watts	...47	—3	44
Maj Preston	...54	—3	51

JUNIORS.

G. W. Dawson	...42	—4	38
P. W. Creswell	...41	—1	40
E. L. Livi	...47	—7	40
H. A. Whelton	...41	—9	40
J. F. P. Curry	...48	—7	41
M. D. Crichton	...48	—7	41
G. M. Hossack	...43	—6	42
A. C. Owen	...49	—7	42
A. P. Candler	...49	—7	42
D. Harrington	...55	—9	46
G. B. Onsley	...54	—4	50

BOMBAY HUNT.

It was a pleasant morning's sport that was enjoyed by some forty of us yesterday, when 16 couple of hounds met at the Jackal Club. Owing to the tardiness of the train we were kept back a few minutes but a start was made about quarter to seven.

Hounds soon found a jack close to the graveyard, and though he might have kept on a bit longer, and given us a little more of his extraordinary pace, I think we can find no fault with him on the whole; and it was indeed lucky picking up such a stout-hearted warrior.

We started off towards Sahar Hill, but swinging left-handed we crossed the hill by the village and dashed on into the Bomanvadi Valley, and from there to the Andheri-road. I don't believe a better line could have been selected, all the way over bunds. On reaching the road, some went right-handed and shot on to the road, others went straight through a compound, whose owner seemed a little hurt at the way he was being treated, and over the road in the wake of hounds. When we reached the higher ground through the trees, a good many of us were seriously hampered by wire, but why, I don't quite know, as I understand there was a clear way out on the right.

After negotiating this we found we had been so handicapped that hounds were going like smoke some hundreds of yards ahead, with only one follower in attendance. However, thanks to a turn right-handed, most of us caught up in time to see the hounds pull him down ust short of the Jageswari Caves.

It was a good run and considering as a rule we have to make perhaps some allowances for it being the end of the season when we are hunting in March, it speaks for itself to find hounds finishing up as fit as can be, all there and looking as if they wanted more.

An effort was made to find another, as the morning was yet young, but no signs of one could be discovered anywhere in the vicinity and hounds were taken home about 9 o'clock.

On the 9th inst. Lt.-Col. Lowther and Officers of the 95th Russell's Infantry have very kindly invited the Master and members of the Hunt to chota hazri aferwards.

J. C.

The British Consul at Bundur Abbas state that if cheap cigarettes were imported into Persia they would probably find an extensive sale. He puts the price necessary to secure popularity at about two rupees per thousand, which works out to one anna for thirty-one, but he does not say what the custom's charges would be. Cigarettes can of course, be made at this cost, and India was flooded with them before the tobacco duties were raised.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain D. L. Hankin, 18th Infantry, is appointed Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Major W. L. Cotton.

Lieutenant H. M. Wightwick, on return from leave, to be Second in-command, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex officio Assistant Resident, Kolhapur.

Lieutenant J. de la Hay Gordon to be Adjutant, Kohalpur Infantry, and ex officio Assistant Resident, Kolhapur.

Captain B. R. Reilly, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days with effect from the 28th May or subsequent date.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., Administrator, Junagadh State, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for seven months with effect from the 22nd instant.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., transferred.

Mr. A. S. Holland is to act as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr. E. F. Gren proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. R. Gould, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 3rd May or subsequent date such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The following appointments had been made.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Collector of the Panch Mahals. Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

The services of Commander C. W. Sherarme Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander S. D. Vale, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 13th February.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, C. D., is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 16th April or subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Major W. C. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 16th April or subsequent date.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

The following appointments are made:—The Rv. C.E.C. de Coetlogon, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Colaba vice the Reverend G. F. Harvey. The Rev G. F. Harvey, Chaplain of Colaba, to be Chaplain of Deolali vice the Reverened C. R. Ryall. The Rev. C. R. Ryall, Chaplain of Khandala as a temporary measure.

O. V. Muller, Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted furlongh from the 30th September in combination with the winter vacation of 1913.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. R. F. E. Cumming Deputy Collector in the Province of Sind, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. T. R. Kotwal, on the expiration of the period of his deputation is to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveli and Vadagaon.

Dr. N. Bapat, LLD. (Boston), is to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Khed displacing Mr. K. G. Palkar.

V. B. Athuikar, Acting Head Karkun and Third Class Magistrate, Belgaum, is invested with the addition to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances to hold inquests to take congnizance of offences upon to take cogninance of offences upon police reports.

Mr. Narhar Moreshwar Natusecond clerk Collector's correspondence office, Poona, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sindkheda vice Mr. T. C. Caisas on foreign service as Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality, for three months from 9th April.

Mr. Bhavanishankar Subrao Baindurkar, B.A., Mamlatdar of Alibag, is granted six weeks' privilege leave and Mr. Gajanan Appaji Gupte, B.A., Head Karkun, Alibag is appointed to act for him.

Assistant Surgeon Yashavant Govind Nadgir, L.M.P.S., will act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, during the absence on deputation of Captain M.S. Irani, I.M.S.,

Mr. Sayaji Shivaji Poredi, Huzur deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is granted previlege leave for one month with effect from 10th March.

Mr. Chhotalal Dwarkadas, Head Accountant, Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. S. Poredi.

Mr. Yaswant Nilkanth Anandkar, Personal Assistant to the director of Agriculture, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months.

Messrs. K. G. Raje and S. F. A. Edroos, B. A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, in the aftenoon of 21st February.

Messrs. M. R. Dhande and H. P. Deshmukh repectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Mamlatdar, taluka Chandor, in the forenoon of the 7th February.

Mr. D. V. Nagarkatte, B. A., Mahalakari, delivered over and Mr. V. S. Damle. Head Karkun, received charge of the office of Mahalkari of Murgodion the 11th instant in the forenoon.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL GENERAL IN THE NORTH-EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, March. 5.

Rainfall has been nearly general in north-east India. Little of importance occurred elsewhere. The following amounts of fall are recorded : Tezpur, Berhampore, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Chaibassa Ranchi, 3·4 inch ; Shillong and Cherrapunji, 1 1·2 inch ; Saugor Island, Burdwan, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Patna, Naya Dumka, Moulmein, 1 inch ; Trivandrum 1 1·2 inch.

The disturbance will probably disappear in the course of to-day.

Forecast : Some rainfall in north-east India and Upper Burma.

Earthquake Report :—A sharp shock of earthquake, of moderate intensity, with its origin about three hundred miles away, was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 7 hrs. 40 mints. this morning.

INDIAN CURRENT NEWS.

Lord Carmichael will preside at the Calcutta Convocation on the 15th instant.

The Bombay Government have directed that a duty of one rupee per share shall be levied on all bhang permitted to be imported into or manufactured in Sind.

Small-pox is raging in Eastern Bengal. In Chittagong and in several villages in Dacca the disease now prevails in an epidemic form.

It has been decided that the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament next year shall be played at Delhi, beginning on the second Monday in February.

Major C. E. Luard, Political Department, has, on relinquishing the post of Private Secretary to the Maharajah Holkar, proceeded to Simla in connection with the compilation of the official accounts of the Delhi Durbar.

The Government of Madras have approved of the request of the Director of Public Instruction to raise to Rs. 1,000 the limit prescribed in the Grant-in-Aid Code, as to the amount of furniture, etc., grant which may be sanctioned by him without reference to the Government. The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, exercises a similar power. The present limit of Rs. 500 was fixed in 1908.

A correspondent writes from Dahanu Road (B. B. & C. I. Ry.):—The Hon. Mr. A. O. Quin left Mahabaleshwar in his motor, and, passing through Kolaba and Thana districts arrived at Jawhar on the 5th inst. The Raja Saheb of Jawhar paid him a visit which was returned the same day. This is perhaps the first time that a Commissioner has visited such an inaccessible part of his district. Mr. Quin left on the 5th inst. for Bombay en-route to Ratnagiri.

The annual report of the Health Officer of Lahore contains much that is of interest to residents in the provincil capital, and bears witness to a considerable amount of sanitary activity. Infantile mortality, though still deplorably high, shows a fall during 1912 from 288·1 to 253·9 per thousand births, and it would seem that the work of the midwife and "dhai" employed by the Municipality is making an impression, though the Health Officer regrets that more mothers do not seek the assistance of these municipal servants The Health Sub-Committee has recommended the appointment of a lady health visitor and the establishment of municipal shops to retail pure milk at fixed prices, and it is hoped that both these measures will tend to diminish the high infantile death-rate.

Discussing the cost of living in Burma in relation to the public services and the appointment of a committee by the Lieutenant Governor with special reference to the conditions of life in Burma, the Rangoon "Times" writes—Some of the witnesses who were examined by the committee were strongly assertive of the unpopularity of service in Burma and the desire of officers to leave it and return to India, even forfeiting any extra allowance or remuneration which they had obtained on transfer to this province. Further, it was shown by the average length of service on retirement of Civilians, that in Burma officers retire sooner and senior officers take more leave than in any other Province except the Punjab. This, it is said, is doubtless due to the unhealthiness of the climate of Burma and the general lack of amenities in the country. It was also demonstrated that though the relative increase in cost of living has been greater in India, the absolute increase has been greater in Burma, and that the Burma allowance granted falls short of compensating for the disadvantages of residence in Burma.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

DELEGATES TO VISIT BOMBAY.

Miss Emily Huntley and Mr. N. Micklem, of the British Sunday School Union Commission in India, arrive in Bombay to-morrow and conduct a series of services. On Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal (Bowen Memorial) Church they will address children, parents and friends at 11 p. m. and on Monday and Wednesday address gatherings of parents teachers, children and all interested in the young at the Y. W. C. A. at 9 p. m. In this connection we may mention that the first Sunday School in India was established in Serampur in 1803, and the India Sunday School Union was founded in 1876 in Allahabad. The whole work therefore is indigenous. It has a whole-time General Secretary, because of the strong appeal made by a Decenneial Missionary Conference. The Sunday School Union, London, has responded since 1900 by providing a man and his salary. It is thoroughly inter-denominational and presuposes the authority of Communions over their own Sunday Schools. It is evangelistic in that a large proportion of its membership is non-Christian. It lays emphasis on Teacher Training and has two Foreign Agents exclusively devoted to this section. It employs Asiatic Agents who devote themselves wholly to the propagation of the most approved Sunday School ideas. It enlists the co-operation of the laity in the most fruitful form of voluntary service. It desires to register itself in such other Missions of usefulness as the changing character of the times require. It is in fact an organisation with a wider scope than technical Sunday School work. Nothing is foreign to its sympathy touching the spiritual life of the child in the home, school, church and State. It hopes soon to reconstitute itself so as to make its connection with all Protestant Missionary Organisations more vital. It rejoices in the fact that the Sunday School Union has recently formed a large and influential Committee under the Presidency of Sir Robert Laidlaw and the Right Hon'ble Lord Kinnaird, to study the needs and help to meet them. Miss Huntley who is to visit us has lectured in all parts of Great Britain, and by these lectures and by her published Notes on lessons and her books she has now made for herself a more than national reputation as one of the ablest experts in religious education. Mr. N. Micklem (Jnr.), B.A., of Oxford University, will also render assistance. Foremost among the aims of the Commission will be the helping and cheering of Sunday School work and workers in India. Further to this it is hoped to gather exact information concerning Sunday School conditions in the Empire and to learn in what way the organization of the future may be strengthened.

A Generation of Mothers

Has Endorsed Cuticura Soap

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps. But there is added to these qualities a delicate yet effective medication which renders Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions, and in promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

Rheumatism Conquered.

That hideous and fearful monster which has tormented humanity for ages—Rheumatism—is conquered !

Little's Oriental Balm has dealt it a death-blow.

No tongue can describe the misery produced by Rheumatism—but YOU know its terrible tortures, and YOU need the ready aid of Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it in—It will drive the pain away, ease the aching muscle and restore joints and limbs to their original healthy condition.

Little's Oriental Balm is no experiment. It has a record of many thousands of cures in all parts of the world. Its marvellous power over pain is not a matter of opinion but a matter of proven fact.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRS

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MON

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY NINTH EXTRA.

A DAY FOR BROWN.

A comparatively small crowd attended the Bombay Ninth Extra, and with the fast approaching close of the season, public interest in racing is diminishing. A hot sun was tempered by the cool breeze that blew across the flats.

The proceedings opened with the second division of the Varsova Plate, for which nine horses faced the starter, President being made a hot favourite. Favil Beg ridden by Evans was also considerably supported. In the race Favil Beg got left ten lengths or more at the start, and an outsider in the shape of Lot romped home an easy winner. Followed another division of the same race, in which yet another favourite, Beynazeer went down and Mr. Lion's Shot Silk won a good race. In the second division of the Harris Plate, Brown on Ream secured another win for Mr. Lion and the conjunction of owner and jockey did themselves well during the afternoon; in fact, all three of the wins Mr. Lion brought off, were with Brown up. Brown had a day out for a change winning four races. Evans managed to get one only and Hoyt, Mc Glone and Purtoosingh each had one.

In the only horse race of the afternoon, Yvette, a comparative outsider, romped home by 3 lengths in convincing fashion and the Win Tole paid out a dividend of Rs. 102. Withthe exception of Rs. 104-8 on British King for a place in the Parel Plate and Rs. 146 on Ajmer for a place in the second division of the Arab Dealers' Consolation Plate, this was the only three-figure Tote dividend of the afternoon.

The Parel Plate probably proved the best race of the afternoon. After Baloz had led for some distance, Shirzab took possesion and at the bend looked like having the race well in hand but, Mexico came up from nowhere and won on the post by a neck thereby reimbursing his owners for the unexpected victory of Sir Knight on Saturday.

Tote Results :—

TOTE TICKETS.

Winner.	Place. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1st Race..... 48	84	518	449
2nd Race 590	561	373	52
3rd Race 308	327	235	623
4th Race 164	237	600	393
5th Race 989	615	266	119
6th Race 778	596	161	26
7th Race 218	166	124	35
8th Race 1,179	878	579	154

TOTE TAKINGS.

	Win. Rs.	Places. Rs.
1st Race.....	13,580	16,010
2nd Race.....	16,020	16,590
3rd Race.....	19,430	20,800
4th Race.....	18,660	19,440
5th Race.....	20,290	19,780
6th Race.....	25,670	20,490
7th Race.....	17.060	14,680
8th Race.....	32,000	25,460
	1,62,710	1,53,250
	Rs. 3,15,960	

The Tote takings were a record for the past season. In the last race of the day the Win Tote took in no less than Rs. 32,000, which is easily the record for the Win Tote this season. Peculiarly enough ThankYou in this race had a larger number, of tickets on it for a win than or a place. There were 1,179 in the win machine against 878 in the place machine.

Details of racing:—

THE VARSOVA PLATE, Div. II—3-0 p. m. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Dakil's Lot 8st. 7lbs. McGlone 1
Mr. A. Nanji's President 8st. 9lbs. Hoyt 2
Mr. Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Favil Beg 9st. 7lbs.....Evans 3
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Jack London 8st. 2lbs.....Abdoola 4

ALSO RAN :—Lord Roberts (8st. 8lbs.) Sadil Malik (8st. 5lbs.); Saood (8st. 5lbs.); Mulberry (8st. 2lbs.); Beethoven (7st. 5lbs.)

THE RACE.—Saood led off on the outside with Jack London on the rails. Favil Beg was left badly. Mulberry came up at the 5 furlongs and took the lead till the bend where Lot drew level and in the straight went away to win by a length. Favil Beg made a big effort but had too much ground to make up. Neck between second and third. One and a half length between third and fourth.

TIME :—1min. 24 1-5sec.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 254-8. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 12-8.

(Winner trained by owner.)

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Div. I 3-25 p.m. Winner. Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Ms. Lion's Shot Silk 8st. 9lbs. Brown 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Khedavi Miseer 9st. Evans 2
Mr. Mahomed Ismal's Peerage 8st. 12lbs. Zammil 3
Mr. Mirza Nazir Beg's Beynazeer 8st. 12lbs.....Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN :—Agent (9st. 2lbs), Dinar (8st. 13lbs), Shot Silk (8st. 9lbs), Tide (8st 4lbs), Chairman (8st 3lbs), Turkish Guinea (7st 11lbs), Mudir (7st 11lbs), and Malabar (7st. 2lbs).

THE RACE :—Beynazeer and Agent were the first to break the line. At the 3 furlongs Dinar took the lead followed by Shot Silk and Chairman in the order named, Shot Silk was leading at the bend. In the straight Khedavi Miseer passed Beynazeer; and Peerage going strong ran into third place. Won by half a length—half a length—2 lengths.

TIME :—1min. 22 4-5 sec.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 42-8.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

THE HARRIS PLATE, Div. II—3-55 p. m. Winner Rs. 1,000 second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Ream 9st. 2lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Different 8st. 8lbs. .....Purtoosingh 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Jaffer Beg 9st. 12lbs.....Evans 3
Mr. S. Ebrahim's Solar Star 8st. 2lbs..... Hazza 4

ALSO RAN :—Agah Pasha (9st. 2lbs), Tenebreuse (9st. 11b), Moonspot (9st.), Maasal (8st. 10lbs), Classy (8st 9lbs), Different (8st. 8lbs), Auwad (7st. 10lbs), Creditor (7st. 8lbs), Sinclair (7st. 4lbs), Mushtarak (6st 10lbs).

THE RACE :—Mushtarak got away first followed by Auwad and Tenebreuse. Solar Star was left at the post. At the 3 furlongs Mushtarak was still leading followed by Tenebreuse, Creditor, Maasal and Zaffer Beg, in the order named. Mushtarak and Tenebreuse led into the straight when Ream came on the outside and taking the lead opposite the second enclosure won by half a length—head—one and a half length.

TIME :—1min. 22 1-5sec.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 56-8. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 13-8.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

THE ASCOTT PLATE.—4-25 p. m. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Pitt's Yvette 7st. 4lbs...Purtoosingh 1
Mr. M. Goculdas' Solution 9st. 3lbs..... Hoyt 2
Mr. Lion's Daneuse 7st. 6lbs...Harrison 3
Mr. W. Homer's Lord Reay 7st. Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN:—Aqueduct (9st. 2lbs.), Eagle Bird (8st. 11lbs.), Portland Lad (8st.), Transmigration (7st. 11lbs.), Silverbolt (6st 12lbs.)

THE RACE :—Eagle Bird was the first een out for a good level start followed by Lord Reay, Daneuse and Acqueduct. At the 3 furlongs Eagle Bird was still leading and Solution came up into fourth place. Daneuse and Eagle Bird led into the straight where Yvette joined the leaders and coming away won easily by 3 lengths—2 lengths—1 length.

TIME :—1min. 14sec.

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 102. Places Rs.17, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14.

(Winner trained privately.)

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE, Div. II—4-55 p.m. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1912. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zaki Pasha 9st. 7lbs....Evans 1
Mr. Lion's Shot Silk 8st. 7lb.....Kuhn 2
Mr. A.Nanji's President 7st. 9lbs. Mujid 3
Mr. M. Goculdas' German Silver 8st. 10lbs.....Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Gray (9st. 7lbs.); Life Saver (9st.); Sirsum (8st. 8lbs.); Bingazi (8st. 3lbs.); Mulberry (7st. 3lbs.).

THE RACE :—Zaki Pasha led out from Bingazi and Shot Silk. At the 3 furlongs President came up into second place and German Silver fourth. Zaki Pasha was still leading at the bend and had no difficulty in keeping his place and winning though Shot Silk made a great effort—half a length—head—3 lengths.

TIME :—1min. 39sec.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 22, Rs. 32-8.

(Winner trained by Succaram.)

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—Div. 1.—5 25 p. m. Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1912. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. Rs. The Winner, 8st. 8lbs. Brown 1
Mr. Gussuff Bin Zaid's Maidania, 7st. 3lbs. ..... Mujeed 2
Mr. Esmail Gussor's Ajmir, 7st. 12lbs. Zammil 3
Mr. M. Goculdas' Sparrow Hawk, 9st. 3lbs ..... Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN :—Zigomar, 8st. 6lbs., Tulwar, 8st. 3lbs. ; Salisbury, 8st. 1lb.; Punjab, 7st. 12lbs. ; Muccadum, 7st. 12lbs. ; Moorshid, 7st. 5lbs.

THE RACE :—Zigomar led out but The Winner went to the front almost immediately Tulwar running second. At the 6 furlongs Zigomar came into third place, Sparrow Hawk running fourth Maidania came up at the bend. The Winner kept ahead and won easily by 3 lengths—1 1-2 length—1 length.

TIME :—1 min. 38 3-5 secs.

Tote paid :—Win Rs. 29-8; places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 31-8, Rs. 146.

(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

THE PAREL PLATE.—5-55 p.m. Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—About 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Mexico, 8st. 4lbs. Hoyt 1
Mr. Saleh Kharadi's Shirsab. 7st. 8lbs. Mujeed 2
Mr. Ali Mahomed's British King, 7st. 5lbs .....Native 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz Mackenzie's Grey Ghost 6st. 12lbs.....Dhondee 4

ALSO RAN :—Sweden, 10st. 3lbs. ; Burg 8st. 12lbs.; Mysore 8st 7lbs.; Guinea Merchant 8st. 7lbs.; Zoohal 8st. 6lbs.; Harry Johnson 8st. 2lbs.; Bahiz 8st.; Berar 7st 12lbs.; Shirsab, 7st. 8lbs.; Ghalyum, 7st 7lbs.; British King, 7st. 5lbs.: Kokab, 7st. 1lb.; Last Chance, 6st. 12lbs.; Mars, 6st

THE RACE :—Shirsab led out. Bahiz took the lead at the 7 furlongs with British King third and Burg fourth. Berar replaced Burg at the 6 furlongs. At the 4. furlongs Shirsab caught Bahiz and Harry Johnson and Zoohal came up. Shirsab led at the bend but in the straight Mexico came up to win by a neck—head—1 length

TIME :—2 min. 8 secs.

Tote paid.—Win Rs. 70; places Rs. 30, Rs. 36, Rs. 104,8.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE HARRIS PLATE—(Division I) 6-25 p. m. Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300 third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Thank You, 8st. 13lbs. .....Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdas' Baloz. 8st. 12lbs. .....Hoyt 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Malster, 8st. 4lbs .....Zammil 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Cheehan, 8st. 7lbs. .....Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN:—Mafush. 9st. 8lbs Gowahajmer, 8st 8lbs, Minerva. 8st. 1lb; Sharar, 6st. 10lbs.

THE RACE :—Gowahajmer led off from Chechan. At the 5 furlongs Sharar led followed by Chechan, Mafush and Baloz in the order named. Mafush came up second at the half mile and at the 3 furlongs went into the lead. At the bend Thank You and Baloz ran into the lead together and Thank You came away to win comfortably by 3 lengths—head—2 lengths.

TIME :—1 min. 20 3-5 secs.

TOTE PAID :—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 13-8. Rs. 24-8.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal).

RESULTS AT MEERUT.

MEERUT, Mar. 6.

The results at to-day's races at Meerut were as follows :—

THE PONY NATIONAL,—2 Miles.

Major Koes' Late Night, 12st. ...Mr. Thursby 1
Mr. Oakley's Cocoa, 11st. .....Randall 2
Capt. Wood's Marconi, 9st 5lbs.....Owner 3

THE RAILWAY PLATE,—6 furlongs.

Major Mussenden's Pyer's Mostyn, 9st. 8lbs.....Mr. Northmore 1
Capt. Hon. Themusson's Lady Douglas, 7st. 7lbs..... Mr. Melsom 2
Lt.-Col. Deare's The Missus, 8st. 5lbs. (carried 8st. 7lbs.).....Mr. Robinson 3
Mr. Platt's Winsome, 8st. 9lbs....Mr. , Quinn 4

THE MEERUT CHASE,—2 Miles.

Capt. Kenworthy's Sholto, 12st....Owner 1
Capt. Vernon Keighley's Punch, 10st. 11lbs. (carried 11st. 2lbs.) ...Railston 2
Mr. Thomas' Councillor, 9st. 9lbs.Randal 3

THE NEWMARKET PLATE,—7 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Amalgan, 9st. 8lbs. ...Firth 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Circus Girl, 7st. 10lbs. (carried 8st.).Mr. Bloss 2
Mr. Thursby's Mrs. Ippy 10st. 5lbs. Owner 3

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—1 Mile.

Mr. Jewan Singh's Major General 9st. 11b. ..... Robinson 1
Major General Pilcher's Dilawri 10st. 11b. ..... Ruiz 2
Capt. Barrett's Wee Lad 8st. 13lbs. Firth 3

THE DESERT PLATE.—1-1-2½Miles.

Major Holder's Manak 9st. 0lbs Capt. Furnel 1
Mr. Sydney Smith's Khartoum 6st. 13lbs. ..... Durga 2
Mr Mossco's Rupert 9st. 12lbs. Trahan 3

THE REMOUNT PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Harnamain Singh's Gelani10st 3lbs. Owner 1
Koer Sahib Singh's Blucher II 8st.4lbs. Hussin Khan (dead heat) 2
Risaloos Jat 10st 11b.....Murshi 3

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Yesterday before a large number of spectators the semi-finals of the Doubles Championship were played. Naoroji and Engineer played Gunjikar and Wagle and England and Nicholson played Chinmalgand and Desai. The former match did not attract much attention, as it was generally thought that Naoroji and Engineer would win easily. Such indeed was the case. Gunjikar and Wagle putting up a very poor fight.

Score : Naoroji and Engineer beat Gunjikar and Wagle 6-2-6-1.

The other match was much more interesting, although the tennis was not of a high order. Chinmalgand and Desai had evidently studied the peculiar service of their opponents and had made up their minds to do nothing but lob. And lob they did from beginning to end. They seemed too to play without confidence, even Chinmalgand did not play the brilliant game, which everyone knows he can, and both seemed glued to the base line. Hardly ever did they approach the net, the consequence being that England and Nicholson, who were always up, although they made at times very poor efforts at the lobs, and were also inaccurate in placing still persistently attacked, which after all is the only winning game. The lobs of the Hindu pair were patiently played and often were successful, but this was clearly due to the over-anxiousness of their opponents to win the point outright. Both England and Nicholson, instead of playing steadily and letting the ball drop and then killing it, or placing it carefully back and waiting until they got a "sitter," banged away merrily, England even once or twice missing the ball altogether. It was not good, and although they eventually won, they allowed their opponents to score far more games than they should have done.

England and Nicholson won the first set by 6 games to 4 after leading 3 games to love. The second set was more even and ran into 5 games all, but then the Gymkhana pair asserted themselves and won the next two games.

Scores—England and Nicholson beat Chinmalgand and Desai, 6-4, 7-5.

This afternoon at 5-15 p.m., the final of the Singles will be played.

England vs. Lucas.

Reieree : Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

RESULTS OF ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the members of the Grant Medical College Gymkhan came off yesterday, and was well attended. A lengthy and interesting programme was gone through, and the events were well-contested. The general arrangements, though in the hands of a committee, could not be considered very satisfactory.

The following were the results of the events :—

100 yds. race:—1, Easdon; 2, Sheik; 3, Ogden.

Putting the weight:—1, Ogdan; 2, Anwarkhan.

Long jump:—Easdon (5ft. 1 1-2 in.)

High jump:—1, Easdon; 2, Newlands.

Pole jump:—1, Easdon (9ft.).

Hurdle Race:—1, Easdon; 2, Wile.

Three-legged race:—1, Anklesaria and Dhondy; 2, Evans and De Souza.

Dictation stakes (for ladies):—Misses H. and V. Machado and Miss Surveyor.

Three-mile cycle race:—1 H. Khan; 2, Khambatta.

Quarter-mile race:—1, Easdon; 2, Dias.

Tutors' chatty breaking race:—Dr. H. D. Gimi.

One-mile race:—1, H. H. Khan; 2, Newlands.

Button-hole race:—1, Miss Medora; 2, Miss Perriera; 3, Miss V. Machado.

Obstacle Race:—1, Easdon; 2, H. H. Khan.

Tug-o-War:—College team defeated the Hospital.

Professors' diagnosis race:—Capt. B. Higham.

Gymnastics (cup presented by Dr. Row):—Kaikini.

Easdon also received the Championship Cup for being the best all-round athelete.

Mrs. Meyer then made the distribution of cups and prizes.

Col. Meyer afterwards addressed the students and in the course of his speech he referred to his forthcoming departure from their midst.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT POONA.

POONA, Mar. 6.

A number of team matches were completed to-day in connection with the central meeting of Poona Divisional Rifle Association. The contests took place in the open country beyond the Rifle Range and near the Tower of Silence. Points were given for skill in judging distance as well as hitting targets.

Match 8, judging distance, marksmanship and observation; distances two, unknown ; (British) Ptes. Langley, and Spooner, 2nd Norfolks, Rs. 32. Lt. Logan and Sergt. Spencer, 2nd L.N. Lancs, Rs. 16. Cr. Serg's Hampton and Weall, 2nd L. N. Lancs, Rt. 16.

Match 8.—Indian Army; (judging, distance, marksmanship and observation). Sub Govind and sepoy Vithal Zellar, 117th Mahrattas, Rs. 32. Lce. Naik Gansham and Musician Shintish. 95th Russels Infantry, Rs. 16.

Match 2.—(judging, distance and fire direction.) Indian Army; 3rd Sappers and Miners, 1st team 34 points; 2,105th Mahrattas, 25 points.

Match 4.—(Rapid loading and fire discipline) 1,95th Russels Infantry, 66 points; 127th Baluchis (1st Team), 56 points.

Match 8, scouting and judging distance; 1,125th Baluchis, 2nd Team, 25 points. 105th Mahrattas, 2nd team, 21 points.

Match 2, judging distance and fire direction, distance unknown ; (British) 1, 2nd Norfolk Regt., 34 points ; 1, 2nd Dorset Regt., 23 points.

Match 4, rapid loading and fire discipline 1, 2nd Norfolk Regt. 72 points; 2, 2nd Dorset Regt. 54 points.

Match 8, scouting and judging distance; the 2nd Dorset Regt. (1st team) 25 point; 2, 2nd Norfolk Regt., (2nd team), 24 points.

MODERN LUXURY.

DINNERS IN LONDON AT £60 PER HEAD.

£1,000 A YEAR ON MAN'S DRESS.

"Some Aspects of Modern Luxury" forms the title of an article in "Chamber's Journal," in the course of which the writer gives examples of how money can be, and is, spent in London.

Of dinners for large parties upon which fifty pounds a head has been spent, I have the most authentic information. (he writes). One evening, at one of the foremost restaurants in Piccadilly, a party of thirty sat down to a dinner given by one gentleman to celebrate the departure of a friend for Japan on the following day.

The room was fitted up as a tent, the walls being covered with white sateen and the ceiling hidden by Japanese flags, while facing the entrance was a large painting representing a window through which could be seen a pretty view of Japanese scenery. There were numerous other arrangements to mach, and the dinner, judged by the standards of a Croesus or Lucullus, was reasonably good. After it there was a pretty entertainment, and the total cost for the party of thirty was just about one thousand five hundred pounds.

£60 PER HEAD.

I have before me now the menu and particulars of arrangements for a dinner that was served to thirty-four guests at a total cost of over two thousand pounds, or about sixty pounds a head, at one of the great hotel restaurants which may be entered either from the Strand or by way of the Victoria Embankment.

This, for a special reason, was arranged as a North Pole dinner; the apartment was filled with imitation icebergs, there was a "North Pole" in the middle, and so forth ; and there was a suitable entertainment following.

The dinner was quite excellent, and was much enjoyed ; while the host, who was a connoisseur in the art of expensive dienner, having a capital of a million pounds at his disposal for the pursuit of his hobby, and having done this same kind of thing or better on many previous occasions, laid a present beside each guest, some of which presents were jewels that had cost a hundred pounds each.

It may be urged that these Polar and Japanese trappings and all such things are exceptional and mere stupidities, and that, if these functions were shorn of them, the expenses would so dwindle down that among even rich and extravagant people in London who have not these whims, there could be no such costly feasts. But it is beyond doubt that dinner parties, costing from five hundred to a thousand pounds, have been given in the private houses of Belgravia and Mayfair. There are such houses where the chefs are paid salaries of from eight hundred to fifteen hundred pounds, and it is said that there is one master of the kitchen in receipt of two thousand pounds a year.

Of dining in such a house, a critic once said that a dinner would be considered fit only for a workhouse feast if its materials, including fruit and wine, cost much less than thirty-five or forty pounds.

ORCHIDS AND ICE.

At an evening-party in a house of this kind on one particular occasion the hostess stated that the flowers had cost four hundred and eleven pounds. Blocks of ice covered with purple orchids stood at the foot and head of the staircase, roses and smilax fell from the balusters in glorious cascades of colour, there were silver bowls of rosebuds on the tables, and long white sprays of the most expensive orchid, the Odontoglossum Alexandra, were laid along the mantelpieces in the drawing-room.

And then the fees paid to entertainers are very, very large. If you will have a primadonna to sing a song of Italy, you must pay her fee though but fifty are present to listen to her trills instead of fifteen hundred in an opera-house. A fee of a hundred or two hundred pounds is quite common ; I know of Caruso having obtained three hundred and fifty pounds for singing after dinner, and no doubt others have done as well. Quite insignificant entertainers will receive a couple of five-pound notes.

DRESS.

Not long since it was authoritatively explained how a certain young lady of eminence in New York society spent twenty-five thousand pounds a year on dress. Four-fifths of this went in two-hundred-guinea gowns, lingerie cost three thousand pounds, the damsel needed fifty pairs of shoes at ten pounds each, a pair of gloves for every day in the year at sixteen shillings and eightpence the pair, and so forth. For the Horse Show in Madison Square Gardens she had prepared for her no fewer than seventeen gowns; so that she might not be seen twice in the same gown during the show.

When this apparently wonderful case was laid before Mr. Redfern, of the Bond-street firm, he said that it was nothing, or words to that effect. He pointed out that if you stripped the twenty-five thousand pounds of duty fees—paid on importations from London and Paris—it might be brought down to about nine thousand pounds, and many women in London and Parisian society spent that amount. "Indeed," said he, "we have experience of many such cases with our own clients."

He was prepared to commit himself to the statement that such a great lady in Parisian society as the Countess Bone de Castellane was far more likely to spend twenty thousand pounds a year on dress and things appertaining to dress than ten thousand pounds.

Despite his utmost efforts, modern trousered man cannot spend anything approaching to these amounts on his dress; but there are some men who perhaps would do so if they could ; for, there has been a revival of fine dandyism in recent times, and men who can afford it certainly spend far more on their clothes than their father did.

Unlimited fancy waistcoats and magnificent sables give room for great extravagance; and why, then, should we wonder when we are told by those who know tha there are many men who will spend a thousand pounds a year or more on their dress.

DOGS.

There are other wonderful possibilities in modern feminine extravagance. Some forms of collecting, which have little enough to do with either art or vertue, seem to have been specially invented as an outlet for money. Once you make up your mind to collect things which are almost non-existent, you may keep your bankers busy.

And if Carlo or Towser, roaming in country fields and lanes, doing his doggy duties well in all weathers for the reward of a bone or the crumbs that fall from his master's table, knew what was spent on the little fancy dogs of the fashionable West End, he would surely be glad, in his canine pride of race, that he was not a fashionable London dog.

There is a canine outfiitting establishment in the Burlington Arcade where you may learn much about this special form of extravagance, and where anything from twenty to five hundred pounds may be spent on the purchase of some peculiar toy pet.

The animal is provided with fancy overcoats which change according to fashion. Some are made of sealskin at a cost of five guineas, and another pound or two may be needed for one that is trimmed with ermine. Pretty Fido has boots made of rubber, tanned pigskin, or patent leather, costing from six to ten shilling a set ; he is provided with the most beautiful thing in the way of an upholstered basket for the drawingroom, an expensive toilet-set, and some costly convenience for travelling.

The man who keeps a bull-terrier or the gentle lady in the country, finds it very hard to credit that such things can be ; but good critics, you have not been admitted into society where they take place, and, to your satisfaction, you will never be. They can tell you at the place in the Burlington Arcade of an order that was given for a dog's gold collar studded with diamonds

TEA HABIT.

Consider the possibilities of an afternoon and evening. The lady goes forth in a private motor-car which she has hired by telephone for the afternoon—two guineas. She does a little needless shopping with a lady friend, buys a sovereign's worth of flowers, and meets her husband, free of the City, at an appointed spot, and they proceed for tea to a fashionable place in the region of Piccadilly. This tea-habit has become a great craze.

The three of them listen to a band for a little while, sip a cup of just ordinary tea, and dally with a fancy cake or two. Three teas at three shillings and sixpence each, nothing less, and a shilling for the waiter—eleven shillings and sixpence for less than one shilling's worth of value. But it was being luxurious for the time; and, with the changed habits and ideas of these people, it seemed to be worth the money. There is a little more shopping, and by the time the afternoon has gone, a five-pound note has gone with it.

Then there is the evening out. There is the hired motor again, a dinner for two costing not less than two guineas, two stalls at half-a guinea, each a supper afterwards at a guinea, and tips galore It needs seven sovereigns to see this evening through. Still, this is the view that these people have of the higher life, and they do not trouble about the cost of it

KARACHI ANGLO-INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 6.

A meeting was held in the Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, last night, to consider the proposed formation of a Karachi branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League.

The meeting was not only very numerously attended, but was as animated and purposeful as the earlier meeting had been lethargic. After a brisk discussion it was only resolved to form a branch.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th February 1913, as compared with the statement of 19th February 1913: —

Liabilities.	Feb. 19. Rs. a. p	Feb. 26. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	20497483 0 0	19712244 2 8
Other Deposits, &c ...	1625 5247 7 4	6616 3253 15 8
Bank Post Bills, &c ..	635813 11 1	1161725 3 7
Sundries	1533.56 14 0	1631473 7 6
	22373 2751 1 7	22716 8706 13 5
Assets.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities	19.05915 C 0	0375885 0 0
Other authorized Investments ...	88.23.8 0 0	9140 1 8 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	45160 58 5 8	6636126 2 3
Accounts of Credit on do.	4984-154 10 9	4 365.87 8 3
Bills discounted, &c	34 50 24 10 4	33688837 8 5
Balances with other Banks.	2207739 9 4	18.9712 6 2
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ..	2478 75 4 11	2497060 7 1
Stamps ...	14810 14 6	15403 0 5
Sundries	471129 10 11	4 0 7 5 1 14 1
	16353 016 2 5	165.41050 14 8
Cash &c.. at Head Office	6051 2734 15 2	3214655 14 9
Cash, &c, at Branches ...		
	23732751 1 7	22716 8706 13 5

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 283014	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	397175	Do.
Other Deposits	3648016	Increase.
Post Bills.....	475212	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	717850	Increase.
Loans	1476168	Do
Accounts of Credit	1482267	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	1138314	Increase.
Cash at Head Office.....	455 212	Do
Do. at Branches	2827291	Decrease.

Proceeds are 3292.

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THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Feb. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1994000	2580625	586625	.....
In Feb. 1913		a		a
Bombay ...	158700	Nil	...	1587000
Total ...	3581000	2580625	.....	1000375

Eleven Sales of Bengal Opium and Nine Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of Feb. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	30533000	16450235	15587235	.....
To end of Feb. 1913		a		
Bombay..	16150650	19538606	33 3256	.....
Total ...	46713650	35989141	19275491	.....

a There were no bidders for Bengal certified opium at the sale of the 4th instant and also for Malwa opium at the sale of 12th inst nt.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. CO.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st Mar. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790 61	2091700	1592050 0	17112.00
A. D. C. Ry ...	125-83	4 400	82 600	3773 0
B.-Kotah Ry ..	40 9	50 0	31800	86 00
Total...	2956 78	2145100	1638.20 0	17526300
Earnings for crig 8 days ending 1st Mar. 1 12			5	
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791 68	2211469	14 9915	16510027
A.D.C.Ry	125-83	62341	410 43	47868
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40-29	4721	29044	20765
Total...	2957-80	2278531	147.4 4 5	1702277
Increase or Decrease			+	
G.I. Ry	— 1·07	—119769	721845	+601 76
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	— 1 911	—97146	—101857
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 479	+ 2776	+ 3035

a One day more due to leap year.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st February, 1913, on 1827 66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs 19100	Rs 40000	Rs 7000	Rs 59100
Or per mile of Ry	104	219	4	327
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	76900	158800	25000	2287000
Total for 5 weeks ...	80000	198300	32000	2 85900
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	162242	4 8162	7876	5782316
Per mile of Ry do..	86	223	4	
Total to corresponding date do...	835882	1950910	31870	255 169

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th November 1912 ... ...Rs. 99,329
Increase on corresponding period of previous year .. Rs. 6,324
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1912 . Rs. 4,88,423
Increase on corresponding period of previous year .. Rs. 27,254

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1912, Rs. 25,071
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 943
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1912 ...Rs. 1,13,307
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year .. Rs. 15,852

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov 1912. Rs. 9,480
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year .. Rs 3,279
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1912 . Rs. 41,817
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 5,830

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th Jan., 1913 ... ...Rs. 10,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 1,800
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 25th Jan. 1913 ...Rs 2,55,405
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 5,160

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Feb. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 14th Feb 1913.	For week ending 14th Feb 1912.	Total from 1st April 1912 to
Vessels piloted into harbour.	28	1,114	31	1,035
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	30	1,111	23	1,074
Vessels transported	31	829	17	716
Vessels attended to	1	53	...	66
Vessels warped...	1	65	2	49

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 7th March, 1913.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU, who leaves India by to-morrow's mail steamer after an extensive tour of the country which he represents in Parliament, is the first holder of the appointment to come east of Suez, while in office, with a view to observing the methods of its Government and the multiplicity of interests and questions in which his department is conjointly concerned with the Viceroy and the heads of the minor administrations. The position he fills was created when the Secretary of State came into being as the inheritor of the functions of the old Board of Control, with the object of having a representative of the Government of the day in the lower House as well as an official who could be entrusted with the general supervision of the great department centred at Whitehall which is the final arbiter in all matters requiring intervention by the British section of the Indian constitution. In practice, however, it has occasionally happened that the Under-Secretary has been a member of the hereditary legislature while his chief has sat in the Commons, and, sometimes, both have belonged to the Commons, as was the case recently until Mr. Morley's translation to the peerage. But the idea is to have India represented in both Chambers by a member of the current administration, because, debates in its affairs are liable to occur in either House; and, the views of the Cabinet have to be expressed by someone who is in close touch with them. Hence it is likely that future arrangements will be adapted to this principle as likely to give more satisfactory results than a concentration of authority in one place. A glance at the list of distinguished statesmen who have served their political apprenticeship as Under-Secretaries to the India Office shows that it has been an admirable training centre for embryo Viceroys and Governors not a few of whom have passed from its portals to the appointments in which they have won renown. But the quest which brought Mr. Montagu to the East, four months ago, was the pursuit of knowledge to aid him in the fuller comprehension of problems upon which he has to advise his chief and the consultative council attached to his office; for the Under-Secretary in the working pastures in Whitehall has, and takes, a conspicuous part in the framing of orders and decisions for the guidance of the Government enthroned at Delhi. Previous holders of the office, as well as a prospective Secretary of State, a coming Viceroy, and a future British Premier, have come to receive impressions of the East and its marvellous nationalities; but, in the majority of instances, their glimpses of it were long antecedent to an official association with its officers. Mr. Montagu has the advantage of acquiring ideas, and, being in a position to apply them with the inspirations derived from a tour that has given him unrivalled opportunities of observing all the principal factors of the administration and to processes by which that much-criticised person, the modern Civilian, keeps order and contentment in areas a good deal larger than many European principalities.

From the early eighties of last century, India was discovered by British politicians as a useful theatre for observation and the list of those who have come hither to improve their knowledge of us is a very long one, while it includes such diverse personalities as Lord Rosebery and Mr. Keir Hardie. The pioneer in this form of exploitation was Mr. John Gorst who was then a legalist as well as a member of the historic Fouth Party, and he had for a contemporary Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, the reviewer of India under Lord Ripon, in the candid pages of a diary published long afterwards. Mr. Gorst, perhaps as a tribute to his Eastern experiences, became Under-Secretary for India in the second Salisbury Cabinet, and held the appointment for six years with credit to himself and his party. But a greater personage than he in the British politics of those days was the brilliant leader of the small group which framed the school of Tory Democracy, and prepared the way for the Conservative victory of the mid-eighties, which placed Lord Randolph Churchill at the head of the India Office. He had visited the East a few months before his own avatar as Secretary of State; and the Congress leaders, believing that he sympathised with their ideals, anticipated much from his advent to Whitehall, but were disappointed when he forsook it for the Exchequer, where he wrecked his political career. In the second year of the nineties Mr. G. N. Curzon succeeded Sir John Gorst as Under-Secretary for India, and held the appointment until his party went out of office nine months later, too short a period to enable him to leave the impress of his masterful personality upon our Home affairs. But he was well-prepared for the task and for the greater distinction which was to come to him several years afterwards.

These facts show that the India Office is a useful school for aspiring politicians, especially when they have had a fitting preparation for their duties by visits to the East, and Mr. Montagu is observing the latter tradition by the tour which he has just completed. None of his immediate predecessors, of whom there have been no less than five, since the present Government took office seven years ago, were able to arrange for a temporary absence from Westminster. But the committal of several well-remembered mistakes for which he was severely criticised probably influenced his decision to investigate for himself the conditions under which India is governed. As a member of the Home administration, he has been given advantages of observation and enquiry which no previous visitor from the West has received and although public attention has been monopolised by the proceedings of the Commission on the services, his movements have been followed with interest, and, perhaps, with the expectation that he might reveal some of the views he has formed regarding India and its people. This, however, has not happened as Mr. Montagu, for political and administrative reasons, has been remarkably reticent. From an instructional standpoint, tours of this kind cannot be too highly commended, for they expand the horizon of a parliamentary Under-Secretary, helping him to realise his obligations as principal adviser to the Minister in charge of the Indian portfolio, and as Oriental affairs will loom largely in the Imperial policy of the future, it may be hoped that the tradition which Mr. Montagu has revived will be equally respected by those who come after him in this important appointment.

THE CONSPIRACY BILL.

"WHEN you find a gap in the Criminal law, fill it up." An eminent English jurist was quoted to this effect, in the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday, to justify the introduction of the Criminal Conspiracy Bill—an addition to the list of special legislation aimed against sedition in this country. If the state of India were in truth what Sir Fleetwood Wilson described it to be on Saturday, there had been no need for the consideration of such a measure. But his colleagues, who take a more serious and accurate view of their surroundings, do not share his views and have brought forward this Bill in the full belief that it is very necessary, right in principle, while the powers it confers are urgently needed in the interests of quiet and peaceful Government, to deal with unscrupulous and dangerous combinations and combinations which may become dangerous. The Bill, the text of which was published eight days ago, proposes to add to the Indian Penal Code a new section containing the definition of criminal conspiracy. This follows the lines of the law as existing in England as interpreted by Lord Crompton in Quinn vs. Lytton in 1901, wherein it was ruled that an offence consisted not merely in the offence of two or more, but in the agreement of two or more to do an illegal act by legal means or a legal act by illegal means. "Every wrong may not be dangerous to the public, yet every coalition to promote wrong is manifestly of that character," argued the Home Member, who added "the development of the law of conspiracy in England illustrates a most important principle which has a most significant dealing on the present circumstances of India and on the modern developments which have taken place in this country." We do not suppose that having in mind the events of the last few months—the attack on the Viceroy, the conviction that it was the work of of a band of conspirators, not of an isolated fanatic, the recrudescence of seditious publication—any fault will be found with the Government for strengthening its own hands in this direction. Indeed the most remarkable fact is that the gap in the law was not filled up before.

THE BILL'S OPPONENTS.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK anticipated opposition, but probably not so little as was offered. With two exceptions, honourable members accepted the principle of the Bill, which was, in the usual course, referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Banerji would have had it submitted to the High Courts and public bodies for opinion before proceeding further. He described it as a contentious measure upon which controversy is likely to be keen and acute. He wanted time—"an important factor in allaying the acerbities of heated controversies. After the lapse of time, passions subside, feelings disappear, and then appears the cold, clear, colourless, atmosphere of pure reason." That is all very well, but in this case quite inapplicable. Honourable Members had a clear eight days in which to consider the matter, to study the Bill and its statement of Objects and Reasons. There is not likely to be any display of passion or of resentment among law-abiding citizens. It is easy to understand the annoyance of a rat when it realises that another terrier has been let loose to join its pursuers. Conspirators and sedition-mongers will disapprove of a measure levelled against their operations, but, beyond that, we anticipate no passionate protest. To say that its passage into law will interrupt the progressive development of Government's policy and create a sense of mistrust, and add to whatever unrest here may exist in certain parts of the country, is a misconception of what is likely to occur. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar may have held opinions somewhat similar to those of Mr. Banerji; and his quotation from Macaulay—to the effect that constant efforts on the part of the authorities to add repressive laws were due to a want of imagination—may be construed into a parallel to Mr. Banerji's utterances. But that is not clear. However, it may be found desirable to amend the draft Bill, yet we trust amendments will tend to strengthen, not to tie the hands of those who have to deal with offences.

TECHNICAL TEACHING.

AT the annual meeting of the Technical Institute on Wednesday, his Excellency the Governor explained the manner in which it is proposed to provide India with technical experts of her own, capable of directing industries and quick to seize upon possibilities of creating new ones. The existing institution has done good work, but more is expected to be accomplished after the new scheme has been carried out. The present institute is to be removed to a more suitable and capacious site, the cost to be defrayed by the sale of the present property, a grant of two lakhs from the Government of India and the increase of the grant from the Local Government to an annual lakh. And from the new Central Institute, it is hope that subsidiary schools will spring. The scheme, as expounded by Lord Sydenham, appears eminently practical and the only point which may require public attention in the near future is whether any restriction or limitation is to be placed upon the purposes for which the present site may be utilised.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Feb. 14.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The Court at Buckingham Palace on Friday night commenced very punctually at half-past nine and the last presentation was made at five minutes to eleven. There was a supper for the members of the diplomatic and official Court, but everyone had taken their departure by half-past eleven. The Queen's gown of silver and lace was very much admired and she wore some magnificent emeralds and diamonds. The Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes, who stood near the Queen, wore, with her gown, a train entirely composed of a lace, and her jewels were superb. Only three Ambassadresses were present: Princess Lichnowsky, Mme. de Villa Urrutia, and the Marchesa Imperiali. Princess Lichnowsky wore a lovely gown and her jewels were as fine as any in the palace. It was noted, however, that she wore a lace veil and no feathers in her hair. The Marchesa Imperiali was in pale rose pink, and she wore a tiara of diamonds and a necklace to match. One of the most striking gowns at Court was that worn by Lady Chesterfield. It was of a lovely shade of reseda green, embroidered with Chinese jewels, and was altogether an original costume.

The King and Queen, with Princess Mary and attended by the Lady Eva Dugdale, the Lord Loch, and Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, visited the exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts at Burlington House this morning. Their Majesties were received by Sir Edward Poynter, Bart. (the president). Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria visited the exhibition of pictures by the late Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema at the Royal Academy to-day. Queen Alexandra, with Princess Victoria, was again present at Covent Garden last night to hear "Der Rosenkavalier," and in attendance were Lady Gosford, Miss Violet Vivian, and Colonel Streatfeild. King Manoel and Queen Amelie were also present, and after the first act entered the royal box and conversed with Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria. Sir Dorabji and Lady Tata have sent out invitations for a party they are giving in honour of the Governor-Elect of Bombay and Lady Willingdon. It will take place on the evening of Thursday, February 27, at 32, Grosvenor-gardens. Sir Dorabji is a leading member of the Parsee community in Bombay, and when in London he and Lady Tata reside at Harewood House, Hanover-square.

THE KAISER'S DAUGHTER.

The attention of Germany is riveted on Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, from where the formal announcement is hourly expected of the betrothal of the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, to Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland. Officially the statement is at present neither confirmed nor denied. The Kaiser and Kaiserin, Princess Victoria Louise, and her brother Prince Oscar of Prussia arrived at Karlsruhe by special train at ten o'clock this morning. Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland reached Karlsruhe from Munich, where he is an officer of the Bavarian cavalry, early last evening. The Prince's father, the Duke of Cumberland, left Munich for Karlsruhe early to-day and is due to arrive there this evening. The Duke Johann Albrecht of Prussia, the Regent of Brunswick, and his wife arrive at Karlsruhe on Thursday. Despatches from all points, including Gmunden, the seat of the Duke of Cumberland in Austria, agree that the engagement of Princess Victoria and Prince Ernest is impending, and with it a termination of the long-standing feud between the houses of Hohenzollern and Cumberland. The young couple with whom circumstantial report is now so busy met at luncheon at the grand-ducal castle at Karlsruhe to-day, Prince Ernest escorting the Princess to the table. The other guests included the Kaiser and Kaiserin, Prince Oscar, and the Baden grand-ducal family.

THE FIRST MEETING.

Prince Ernest, who became the Duke of Cumberland's heir in May of last year, following the death in a motor-car accident of his elder brother, Prince George William, is twenty-five years old. He is, therefore, five years the senior of Princess Victoria, who will be twenty-one next September. The young people met for the first time at Potsdam at the beginning of last summer, when the Prince came to thank the Kaiser for his sympathy on the occasion of the death of Prince George. The Prince and the Kaiser's daughter became mutually attracted at first sight and have since, it is understood, kept up a correspondence, besides meeting on frequent occasions. Although their marriage would be an alliance of high political significance, it is insisted that genuine mutual affection will be primarily responsible for it. The Kaiser has known his prospective son-in-law a little more than four years. His Majesty's consent was required for the admission of the Prince to the Bavarian Army in 1908. When the Kaiser visited Munich in the autumn of the same year the Prince was presented to him, and it was reported then that His Majesty accorded him a conspicuously cordial reception.

The Press of Germany greets the impending reconciliation between the Hohenzollerns and the Cumberlands with universal satisfaction. Many rumours are in circulation. Among them is one alleging that the terms of the marriage to be arranged at Karlsruhe will provide for placing Prince Ernest on the throne of Brunswick with the rank of Duke. Another rumour alleges that a marriage will also be arranged between Prince Oscar of Prussia and Princess Olga of Cumberland.

CAUSE OF FAMILY FEUD.

The quarrel between the Kings of Prussia and the Dukes of Cumberland began in 1866. When Queen Victoria came to the throne of Great Britain in 1837 she could not succeed to that of Hanover owing to its law against a woman Sovereign. Thus her uncle the Duke of Cumberland, son of George III, succeeded as King of Hanover. He died in 1851 and was succeeded on the throne by his only son. In 1866 Prussia was at war with Austria, and the King of Hanover espoused the cause of the Australians. He refused to surrender to the victorious Prussians and Prussia annexed Hanover. Bismarck afterwards tried to persuade the King to abdicate formally, but he refused and was deprived of his kingdom and part of his fortune. The King, who had been blind from the age of fourteen, died an exile in Paris in 1878 at the age of fifty-nine. The present Duke of Cumberland, who succeeded to the British titles of the exiled King, has never resigned his claim to Hanover. Consequently the breach with the Hohenzollerns has remained. A further result was that the Cumberlands were also debarred from the ducal throne of Brunswick, their right to which, however, had never been disputed. The first step in the reconciliation was Prince Ernest's visit to the Kaiser at Potsdam last June, the first time a member of the Cumberland family had visited the imperial Court since 1866. Apart from the direct relationship of the British Royal Family with the Cumberland's, Queen Alexandra's youngest sister is the Duke of Cumberland's wife. Her eldest son was killed while motoring across Germany to Denmark to attend the funeral of his grandfather, the King of Denmark. October 22, the fifty-fifth birthday of the Kaiserin, is mentioned as a probable date for the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser, to Prince Ernest only son of the Duke of Cumberland. In a personal message the Duke, alluding to the ending of the feud between the Hanoverian and Imperial Houses, says he "prays God that the union of these Royal German children, which springs from their own inclinations and has the blessings of their parents, may flourish to the blessing of themselves and both our Houses."

CAPTAIN SCOTT.

The thrilling record of the victory and death of Captain Scott and his four comrades at the South Pole has stirred the nation to its depths. The touching appeal which Captain Scott wrote as he waited for death, the appeal for those dependent upon him, is to be swiftly answered. "I am going to fetch "him" home." These were Mrs. Scott's farewell words to Peter, her blue-eyed, fair-haired boy, aged three and a half years, when she left for New Zealand on January 4 of this year. She is now out in the Pacific Ocean wastes, unaware that her mission is broken and that she is a widow. Mrs. Scott, who was formerly Miss Kathleen Lloyd Bruce, daughter of Canon Bruce, was married to Captain Scott in the chapel at Hampton Court Palace on September 2, 1908. Their son was born on September 14, 1909, and was, therefore, nearly ten months old when his father left London in July 1910. Mrs. Scott accompanied her husband to Capetown, and on returning to England took up residence with her baby boy in Buckingham Palace-road. She led a busy life. She is a notable sculptor, a pupil of M. Rodin, and she spent much of her time in the spacious studio attached to the house. A compliment was paid to her when, in 1910, she was commissioned to design the special gold commemoration medal presented to Commander Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, by the council of the Royal Geographical Society. In her quiet home at Henley-on-Thames Mrs. Hannah Scott, mother of the ill-fated Captain Scott, mourns the death of her courageous son. Not till five o'clock on Monday afternoon—some hours after the first news of the disaster to the explorers was ringing through the land—did Mrs. Scott hear of the tragic fate that had befallen her son. The explorer's little three-year-old son Peter, who was left in the care of his grand-mother when his mother left for New Zealand, all unconscious of the loss of his father, was quietly playing with his toys when the news was received. Mrs. Scott made the model of a statue to Mr. C. S. Rolls, the airman killed at Bournemouth. It was unveiled at the end of April, a few weeks after Captain Scott's death. A spectator of the ceremony says that Mrs. Scott sat near the monument and sympathised with Lady Llangattock, mother of Mr. Rolls, happily ignorant that her own husband at that moment lay dead in the Antarctic solitudes.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has addressed a strong protest to the Bengal Government on the report of the Dacca University Committee.

It objects to the provision of entire funds for higher teaching and residence, which will affect higher education in Bengal. Passing examinations in compartments will lower the standard of examinations. It objects to the granting of Islamic Degrees and the establishment of a special college for the well-to-do classes.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Morea" with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

"TIMES'" CRITICISM OF COMPANY.

RESTIVENESS ON THE MIDLAND LINE.

GUARD SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISMISSED WITHOUT HEARING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The Railwaymen's Executive has passed a resolution insisting on the reinstatement of Richardson, and on an undertaking from the Company that men, ordered to depart from printed instructions, shall henceforth receive written authority.

The resolution has been sent to the Company with a request for an immediate reply.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The *Times* in a leader, severely rebukes the Midland Railway for its attitude in the Richardson case. The journal says the directors have themselves to blame for the misunderstandings, which have occurred. The whole affair has been mismanaged, and throws some light on the general restiveness prevailing on the Midland Railway.

The paper says the mistake was made in dismissing Richardson without a proper hearing.

THE MADERO FAMILY.

A RENDEZVOUS IN TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO (TEXAS), Mar. 6.

Emilo and Raoul Madero, who have been frequently reported dead have arrived here after a six hundred miles ride on horseback. They were met by their brother Gabriel. The three will remain here until other members of the family arrive from New York, when a course of action will be decided on.

THE NEW FLAG-SHIP.

DEPARTURE IN CHOOSING A BATTLE-SHIP.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

H. M. battle-ship "Swiftsure" will recommission on the 25th inst. with a full crew as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Peirse of the East Indies Squadron, replacing the "Highflyer."

It is pointed out that the selection of a battle-ship is a new departure. A second-class cruiser has up to the present usually been selected.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

CABINET APPROVES THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

PARIS, Mar. 5.

The Cabinet has approved the principle of three years' service, which will be retro-active, applying to the men now serving. The Bill will be submitted to Parliament to-morrow.

LAWN TENNIS.

DRAW FOR FIRST ROUND OF DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The following is the draw for the Lawn Tennis Davis Cup:—

Australasia vs. the United States;
Germany vs. France;
South Africa vs. Canada,
Belgium a bye

The first round must be played off by June 21st. The challenge round will commence on July 25th.

BIG LOAN TO CHINA.

VIENNA, Mar. 6.

The *Niederoesterreichische Escompte Gesellschaft* has granted China a loan of three hundred thousand sterling. China undertaking to give the Poldihuette Cast Steel Works, for the next ten years, orders for tool-steel, rifle-barrels and gun-parts, to the same amount. The Poldihuette Company will establish a branch in Peking.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID. Mar. 5.

The P. and O. steamer "Macedonia" to-day shipped £125,700 gold for India

LADY SCOTT.

SYDNEY, Mar. 5.

Lady Scott has arrived here and is staying with the Governor.

EUROPE'S FORCES.

NO WAVERING IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BRITAIN'S GREAT WEAKNESS IN THE AIR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The latest telegrams from Germany and France indicate that there is no wavering over their determination to augment their armies. The unanimity of the French War Council is reflected throughout the country, and everywhere are heard expressions of readiness to make sacrifices to keep France in a state of preparedness. M. Clemenceau, who has hitherto been an advocate of the two years' system, welcomes the new three years' service as the situation has entirely changed. Regarding Britain, he says, she must please herself. France is simply showing the way.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* declares that the new German Bill means an increase of the annual contingent of recruits by 84,000.

KAISER ON MILITARY POWER.

BERLIN, Mar. 6.

The Kaiser, on returning from Heligoland, in a speech at a municipal lunch here, recalled the lessons of a century ago. The country now, as then, was confronted with the task of strengthening its defences, building up its military power, and equalling its ancestors in patriotic self-sacrifice and abnegation.

AIR STRENGTHS.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In view of the new air regulations, the comparative air strength of the Powers is being published.

Of large airships, Britain has 2, Germany 10, France 13, and Russia 6

Of aeroplanes, Britain has 30, Germany 250, France 400, and Russia 250.

The new regulations have been exposed to much adverse criticism and considerable ridicule. It is maintained that they are likely to frighten friendly visitors, and discourage aeronautics, while airships can remain high enough to escape firing.

NAVY LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

At a conference, convened by the Navy League, a resolution was passed in favour of asking the Treasury to vote a million sterling for the development of the Royal Flying Corps. The Resolution also expressed surprise at what it described as the undignified publication of aerial rules, in view of the Government's neglect to provide weapons of defence.

NEW BRITISH AIRSHIP.

BERLIN, Mar. 6.

Britain has acquired the plans of the Parseval airship, which she has bought, with the right to build an unlimited number.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

NEWFOUNDLAND ANXIOUS TO JOIN.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, Mar. 6.

The Legislature was opened to-day. The speech from the Throne announced that the Government had entered into negotiations with the Imperial Cabinet with a view to the participation of the Colony in the naval defence of the Empire.

ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AMNESTY AND BOONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 6.

Celebrations in connection with the Romanoff Tercentenary began with a requiem in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, yesterday, in the presence of the Tsar, the Dowager Empress, and the Grand Dukes. The absence of the Tsaritsa and the Tsarevitch was commented upon.

An Imperial Manifesto is being read to-day in all the churches in the Empire, reciting the progress of the Empire, and conferring various boons, including an appropriation of fifty million roubles to establish a fund to improve the condition of peasants, an amnesty for minor political offences, and permission for Russians, who are abroad without permission, to return to Russia.

LINER BURNS FIERCELY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Mar. 5.

The British liner 'Turakina," bound from Wellington for London, is burning fiercely here.

There was New Zealand produce on board the "Turakina," valued at £428,275.

Mr. Justice Robertson of the Punjab Chief Court retires from the Civil Service on the 29th of April.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Macedonia" with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

MAWSON DISASTER.

LEADER'S STRUGGLE TO SAFETY.

STORY OF HOW HIS COMRADES DIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, Mar. 5.

Professor David has received the following wireless message from Dr. Mawson :—

"Whilst exploring the new coast-line, three hundred miles south-west of our winter quarters on December 4th., Lieutenant Ninnis, with a team of dogs and with almost all the food, disappeared into an unfathomable crevasse. Dr. Mertz and myself, with inadequate provisions and six starving dogs, started over the plateau for our hut. Bad weather retarded our progress, and we subsisted chiefly on dogs. Mertz died on January 17th, from causes arising from malnutrition.

On February 7th, I alone arrived at the hut, having travelled through snow and fogs, and having been miraculously guided by Providence through heavily crevassed areas. The "Aurora" had waited until it was no longer safe, and had left a few hours before my arrival. Six men were, however, left here to prosecute a search."

GERMAN NAVAL DISASTER.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE DUE TO STORM.

BERLIN, Mar. 5.

In the Reichstag, referring to the disaster to the torpedo-boat, Admiral von Tirpitz attributed the great loss of life to stormy weather. The Navy, he said, mourned its comrades, but disaster would only spur them to fulfil their duty to the Emperor and the Empire.

The President of the Reichstag expressed the deep grief of the House.

BERLIN, Mar. 6.

It is officially stated that seventy perished in the torpedo-boat disaster.

SYDNEY GAS STRIKE.

PARTIAL SUPPLY PROVIDED BY VOLUNTEERS.

SYDNEY, Mar. 5.

At a meeting, called by the Lord Mayor, to ask for volunteers to provide a gas supply during the strike, considerable disorder prevailed, and the police had to use their truncheons. Eventually eight hundred men were enrolled, including many engineers and students.

The gas has been turned on in North Sydney.

SYDNEY, Mar. 6.

After the meeting at the Town Hall, the Lord Mayor went to the gas-works, where he changed his clothes and worked with the other volunteers.

THE AMERICA CUP.

SIR T. LIPTON CHALLENGES UNDER OLD RULES.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Sir Thomas Lipton has challenged for the America Cup under the old rules. The race will be run in the autumn of 1914. Mr. Nicholson, of Southampton, will design the new "Shamrock."

Sir Thomas Lipton is confident that he can cross the Atlantic in perfect safety. If he is going to win he would like to do it under the old rules.

America has received the news with the greatest interest.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

CADETS TO BE ADMITTED FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

As, in spite of promotions from the lower deck, and the absorption of Royal Naval Reserve officers of the Mercantile Marine, there will still be a deficiency of Navy officers from 1916 onwards, the Admiralty will admit thirty cadets, aged eighteen annually, direct from the public schools.

BOXING.

PARIS, Mar. 5.

Frank Klaus has been awarded the middle-weight championship of the world, the referee stopping the fight after the fifteenth round on account of the irregularities of Billy Papke.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

THE WAR

ALLIES DISTRUST POWERS' MEDIATION.

BRILLIANT GREEK VICTORY AT JANINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 6.

The Anatolian and Bagdad Railway Companies are advancing Government three hundred thousand pounds on account of payments, which are said to become due some time hence.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The Powers have now approached all the Allies, asking whether they are willing to accept mediation, and have received the uniform reply that each must first consult the other Allies.

A telegram from Cetinje indicates that the proposal is regarded with distrust, and the opinion is even held that the Allies would rather treat directly with Turkey, fearing that their interests would be prejudiced in the eagerness of certain Powers to assert their own claims in the Balkans.

Despatches from Constantinople indicate that the Government is reconciled to the surrender of Adrianople, but is resolute in resisting an indemnity. The Government does not wish to negotiate directly.

ATHENS, Mar. 6.

It is reported that after the brilliant Greek victory at Janina, the Turkish commander offered to surrender to the Crown Prince.

ATHENS, Mar. 6.

General Soutzo and three squadrons of cavalry entered Janina to-day. There is a great display of Greek flags in the environs of the city.

BELGRADE, Mar. 6.

The report from Vienna that the Albanians have risen against the Servians is baseless.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA.

GIVES A FRIGHT TO JUDGES IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 6.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here at 1-14 p. m. to-day, the direction being from north to south, lasting from five to six seconds. This was followed by two slight shocks. In the Chief Court, while the Bank of Burma case was proceeding, one of the jurors attempted to make for the exit. Mr. Justice Hartnoll, sitting on the Appellate Court in the first storey, and the Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court, sitting in his court on the ground floor, left their rooms on feeling the shocks, and returned shortly after to go on with their day's work.

The earthquate caused a good deal of fright, as it was the most severe that has been felt for many years. Many of the older buildings rocked considerably while tremors in new buildings were distinctly felt. The clerks in the Secretariat, Magistrate's Court and other Government offices, ran out of the buildings. Stores and crockery were smashed and other damages were done. The seismograph at Rangoon College showed that the earthquake occurred at 1-12 and the tremors lasted altogether about five minutes. The centre of the shock appeared to be directly under Rangoon or a very few miles off. The maximum displacement of the earth was one-fiftieth of an inch.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA March. 6.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains at 7 per cent. Owing to Sivaratri festival the Marwari community were not on the change, and no business was reported, the market being practically closet. In the jute market there was a general difference; the balers are not in a hurry and the buyers too are biding their time. There was little doing also in the in the gunny market and sellers are not giving way at all. They have done quite well for the past three days and are to-day resting'

KOHAT BAZAR RAIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 6.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports that there was a disturbance in the Kohat Bazar on Monday, when some Orakzai tribesmen, who had come in for jirga, began robbing the stalls. The shopkeepers raised a hue and cry, and some forty men were arrested.

OFFICER SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 6.

Munshi Barkatali Kakaxai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jhelum, has been suspended, pending enquiry into the charges of corruption, brought against him in the Lyallpur District.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 6.

The death is announced at Bareilly on the 4th, of Rev. W. A. Mansel, D.D., Prineipal of the Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

CREDIT BETS.

ATTEMPT TO CHECK THE EVIL.

DISAGREEMENT AT MEERUT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Mar. 6.

The following are the full circumstances connected with the incident that has occurred here over the cash betting system.

On the eve of the autumn meeting, here, last November, the Stewards issued an order that bookmakers would not be allowed to accept any credit bets, and all transactions would have to be in cash. On this, a representation was made to the Stewards by several leading racing men, that they were unprepared with money to comply with the order so suddenly sprung upon them, and on this representation, the Stewards cancelled the rule for that meeting, but put it on record that the rule would be in force at all subsequent meetings; and this rule was embodied in the prospectus for the present meeting. Further, the stewards here, under the direction of Genl. Pilcher, Senior Steward, addressed the Stewards at Lucknow, Bareilly, and other centres, and asked them to co-operate in the enforcing of a similar rule at their meetings.

The Stewards of other meetings refused to recognise the necessity of adopting such a rule.

Prior to the opening day of the present meeting, overtures were made to the Stewards to cancel the cash betting rule, but they declined to do so. At the first day's racing, business was not as brisk as usual, as many people did not bring cash while others with good credit objected to do cash business. On the morning of the second day's races some strong representations were made to the Stewards to reconsider the rule and they held a meeting at which they, against the protest of Genl. Pilcher rescinded the rule and book-betting was again established.

Genl. Pilcher had in the meanwhile obtained the views of Sir James Meston, who was on a visit here and was a patron of the race meeting. His Honour entirely supported Genl. Pilcher and the outcome of the action of the Stewards has been that Genl. Pilcher has resigned his office as steward of the races; and Sir James Meston has not only asked for his name to be removed from the list of patrons of the race meeting here, but it is rumoured that his Honour has expressed his intention of legislating on betting questions.

THE COMPANIES BILL.

THE WIRE WHICH WAS SENT TO MR. CLARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

In connection with the Hon. Mr. Clark's statement in his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, that he had offered to go down to Calcutta to discuss the Companies' Bill, but had been met with a refusal to discuss it, which was neither "fair nor business-like," the Associated Press learns that the offer was made in a private telegram and the reply was also telegraphed privately. The tone of the telegrams was courteous throughout and concluded, it is understood, with a message stating that Calcutta merchants personally would be delighted to see the Commerce Member, but they considered that at the present stage what the Bill required was re-circulation. This would also give the Chamber an opportunity to adjust its own opinion. A meeting such as Mr. Clark desired would come best after the circulation of the Bill, and nothing could be gained by such a conference at the present time.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 6.

The hearing was resumed to-day, before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury, at the Chief Court of the Bank of Burma case against G. S. Clifford, S. A. Mower and R. F. Strachan, who are charged on three counts of cheating. Mr. A. Martin of the Arracan Co. deposed to Mower having left for England by the s. s. "Warwickshire" on June 17, 1909 and by the "Herefordshire" again on May 5, 1910.

Mr. Manng Tin Baw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bassein, deposed to having deposited money in the Bank of Burma, his last fixed deposit being on October 30, 1911 for Rs. 5,000 The deposit was made personally, and he saw Strachan. The witness asked for an enhanced rate of interest and Strachan said that the Bank was in a sound state and had an abundance of money, but he could not give more than four per cent. He read the Directors report and the balance-sheet of June 30, 1911. Before depositing five thousand rupees, he thought that it was a firmly established bank.

In reply to the Court the witness said that the statement in the director's report and the balance-sheet regarding reserve fund attracted his attention, also the fact that the balance-sheet was signed by charactered accountants. Another feature which attracted his attention was the seven per cent. dividend that was declared.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

MR. CURTIS, MR. L. GRAHAM AND MR. KADRI GIVE EVIDENCE.

MR. CHAUBAL AND INDIAN QUALIFICATIONS.

Yesterday the Public Services Commission met at 10-30 a.m. The absenties were Messrs. Gokhale, Abdur Rahaim for the whole day and Sir Valentine Chirol for the major portion of the day. Sir Valentine left a little before Mr. Curtis's examination was finished. As yesteday was a general holiday, the number of visitors was very large, but the visitors left as soon as the examination of Mr. Curtis was finished.

MR. CURTIS.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, in his written evidence said :—I consider the present system of recruitment by open competitive examination as satisfactory as anything that can be devised for European officers. I am aware that a system of nomination is at present in force for recruitment for the Navy, the Egyptian and Soudan Civil Service, the Board of Education and I believe, other offices, but I do not recommend, that that system should be extended to the Indian Civil Service. There would be a danger lest in course of time political influences should be brought into play : and posts given as a reward for political service. Nothing should be done which would in any way introduce the American "Spoils System" into the recruitment for the Indian Civil Service. I do not like the present system. I consider that the men arrive here too old, and that, though they are probably intellectually superior to the candidates recruited under the old arrangement they are not sufficiently adaptable or receptive of new ideas. The first few years of a Civilian's life in the country involve attention to and study of what seems dry detail and trivial routine and it seems to me sometimes that young men, who have been 5 or 6 years at a University, are rather above such things. An officer of 26 is probably not as kindly disposed towards the grind of "recruit drill" as one of 21 or 22. I do not think that the system of open examination is equally suitied to "Natives of India. If the principle is pursued to its logical conclusion, it means that no regard is to be paid to considerations of caste, family history, and above all loyalty. If regard it had to mere ability to pass examinations the youth who comes of a high and loyal family and one who has passed his life in an atmosphere of sedition stand on the same level. Political conditions being what they are some form of nomination which will prevent condidates of one caste or one section of caste securing an undue proportion of the appointments and will ensure as far as possible that they come of good and loyal stock is absolutely necessary.

I do not like the combination of the open competive examination for the Home and Colonial Civil Services with that for the Indian Civil Service is. If a candidate could pass the combined examination mainly on the subjects, which he has already offered for his degree there would be less objection to the present double examination. But as I understand the position, he cannot : the high Wrangler or the Oxford Honours man has, after his terribly stiff final school, to sit down and cram up the subject which he last studied from an examination point of view as a school boy. The number of first-class men, who will go through this labour, is limited : and those, who do get through, prefer the Home Civil Service, where, if the initial pay is poor, there is no expatriation, a man can stay on in office up to 60 or even 65, and there are opportunities in the way of journalism, literary work or teaching for supplementing the official income. I do not think that any system of nomination is desirable as regards European officers.

PRESIDENCY EXAMINATIONS.

For "Natives of India" I would advocate a system of combined nomination and examination the nominate to be conducted by a Board in each Presidency. The Board would be instructed to see that the candidates antecedents are satisfactory; that his family is respectable and loyal and that he himself, if he passes, will do credit to his service. I would not lay down any definite proportion between Europeans and Indians. But I should be inclined to favour a certain measure of state help in the form of scholarships, to be given to promising boys, who would be willing to go through a training at one of the English public schools. Should these boys fail to secure a place in the Indian Civil Service, I would give them posts in the Provincial Service. There is one preliminary objection to the simultaneous examination that it would be very difficult to arrange having regard to the difference of time. London time is behind Indian time as follows :—

Karachi (lat. 67 E) by	...	4	28
Bombay	73	... 4	50
Delhi	77 1-2	... 5	10
Madras	80	... 5	20
Calcutta	87	... 5	48
Rangoon	95	... 6	24

Hours of Indian Civil Service Examination.—

10 a.m.—1 p.m.
2 p.m.—5 p.m

Thus when the examination begins in Madras it is 4-40 a.m. in London. If the Madras candidate sits out the whole paper and then wires the questions to a London candidate, the latter has a good two hours to prepare—say from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. But as candidates can enter or leave at 10-30, the maximum period available is the full 5 hours 20 minutes Madras has been taken as a convenient centre for India. But if examination is held, as now in August, one place for it will not be enough. Owing to storms in that month railways are frequently blocked and sea traffic is stopped. The examination must then be held at various centres and one centre must certainly be Rangoon. All must be held at the same real time so as to prevent telegraphing. Therefore the London examination must be from 3-36—10-36 a.m. or the Rangoon examination must be from 4 26—11-24 p.m. To prevent the contents of the papers being cabled to England it would be necessary to look up the candidates here on Chinese principle: or else have only one paper a day beginning at 2 p.m. in India and 10 a.m. in London. This would spin the Examination out to nearly a month and impose a strain on the candidates which would be almost intolerable. However putting that on one side, the introduction of simultaneous examinations would 'mean a rush of Indian candidates the vast majority of whom would belong to one class—the Brahmanical one—which already in my part of the country practically monopolizes all the posts open to "Natives of India." This change would entirely alter the British character of the administration and have disastrous effects on the loyaltyof the most of the population and their belief in the beneficence of the British Raj.

ADMISSION BY NOMINATION.

I consider that admission to the Civil Service of India should be only open to candidates selected by nomination in that country. In no other way will all classes and communities be represented. I do not recommend any system of selection in India for the Indian Civil Service, except the preliminary nomination of candidates who are to proceed to England to appear at the open examination. I perfer to fix the age limit so as to attract candidates of a normal school-leaving age, viz., 17—19. I believe that if this age were adopted now, a very good class of competitors would be attracted. Previous to 1891 the Indian Civil Service was very little known except among boys with Indian connections : in fact India as a career was unknown to the bulk of the professional classes in England until its discovery by Rudyard Kipling. Consequently boys' thoughts did not turn that way. Moreover, candidates from English public schools were often directly discouraged from appearing for the Indian Civil Service; the ordinary public school of that period resented having to prepare for anything but a scholarship examination and boys, who wanted to go into the Army or Civil Service were generally regarded as a nuisance and driven off to expensive crammers. Now that is all changed. Public schools now realize that they must specialize If the age were reduced the public schools would at once modify their arrangements so as to prepare for it : and there would be far less of the cramming, which was so noticeable before 1891, and which discouraged so many boys from attempting to pass the examination. It may be taken as fairly certain that if the age were reduced once more, the examination would attract the very best of the public schools : in my time it certainly did not seem to me impossible to compare the relative merits of candidates recruited at various ages specified. What the older men gain by a more matured intellect, perhaps the younger men make up by a greater command of detail and knowledge of this country. The best age for junior civilians to arrive in India is, I believe. 21 or 22. At that age he is physically old enough to stand a typical climate, and mentally quite sufficiently developed to start on his life's work as an administrator. If he comes out at a later age there is a danger that he will never really take to the country : added to this there is the risk that the necessity of passing through three severe examinations in three or sometimes even two successive years, that is to say the Final Honour School of Oxford or Cambridge and the Entrance and Final Examinations for the Indian Civil Service, may impose a strain on his physical and mental powers from which he may never recover. I have noticed several cases of late years in which newly arrived civilians seemed thoroughly jaded and tagged. Whatever the defects of the civilians appointed under the old rules and there were doubtless many—this was not one. I think the recent recruits to the Indian Civil Service are generally very well fitted for the duties which they have to perform : and I do not think that they have in any way deteriorated. But I think that they would have been brought out at younger age. The Public Service Commission of 1887 recommended that the age should be raised because they thought that an Indian boy was handicapped by having to acquire English early in life. I doubt whether an Indian boy any less handicapped by the fact of English being a foreign tongue at the age of 22 than he is at the age of 17 ; it is believed that in the knowledge of subjects such as mathematics, natural science, etc., he matures more quickly than the English boy: and that to that extent the earlier age favoured him. In any case English is now so widely spoken and read in all big cities in India that it is difficult to believe that a boy, coming from the classes which contribute candidates for the Indian Civil Service is more handicapped by ignorance of English than the inhabitant of Guernsey or Northern Scotland was thirty years ago. I think that it would be of the greatest possible advantage to catch the Indian candidate young, and give him his University training while he is young and impressionable. For the Indian therefore even more than the European 17—19 is the most suitable age. If the selection of the age leads to Indian boys going to English public schools it would be a move in the right direction.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Regarding Provincial Civil Service witness said:—I much perfer recruitment by nomination as it is the only method by which an admixture of castes can be secured. Speaking generally, I believe that officers recruited in this way have given satisfaction. Only residents in the province are nominated for the Provincial Civil Service. Residents in other provinces should not be selected. Under the present system of selection by nomination it has been found increasingly possible to secure the representation of all classes in the Provincial Civil Service. But there is still an unduly large number of Brahmins; while the Marathas are scarcely represented at all. As regards probationers selected for direct appointment to the grade of Deputy Collector, the system of training adopted is exactly similar to that adopted for Indian Civil Service probationers: a short course of training in Treasury work in camp under guidance of a senior officer.

CHAIRMAN'S QUESTIONS.

Examined orally by the chairman, witness (Mr. Curtis) said that there was no difference shown to the officers whether admitted by the open door or nomination. If there had been Indians in the Political Department there would have been no difference. The witness did not wish any addition to the number of members in the Civil Service,

TO MR. CHAUBAL.

Expense was one of the reasons why there should be no separation of civil and executive functions.

If the executive and judicial functions

are separated in the country, Government officers would suffer in prestige.

Later, Mr. Chaubal asked the present system of open competition in England is suited to the Europeans and not to the Indians for admission to the Civil Service. That is your position?

THE CHAIRMAN INTERVENES.

Hon. Mr. Chaubal.—My question is clear. Do you mean that Indians are not fit?—Those are personal matters.

Chairman.—You need not answer if you think the matters to be personal.

A BOMBAY ALLOWANCE.

Examined by Sir Theodore Morrison.—You say that there should be a Bombay allowance like Burma allowance?—Yes. We have got a Sind allowance. There should be special sumptuary allowance only in Bombay, Karachi, Rajkote, Poona, where people have to be entertained.

Q. What sort of people are entertained?

A large number of Indians are now-a days entertained. The Commissioner, the Political Agent in Rajkot and the Collectors in some places have to entertain people. The Commissioners generally have to entertain people like sirdars and others.

MR. MEHENDALE.

Mr. Bhickaji Raghunath Mehendale, B.A., LL.B., Bombay, Subordinate Judge, said:—My opinion is in favour of a system of a simultaneous examination in India and England open in both cases to all natural-born subjects of His Majesty, subject to the following restrictions:—(1) Those who have successfully come out of the test should pass a period of probation from one to two years in England where they may have the benefit of a first hand English education by remaining in the midst of the English society. (2) A maximum proportion should be fixed, for the time being, of the number of recruitments which could be made out of those who have appeared for the competitive test in India. This will, it is hoped, lead to the following results: (1) The Indian official, it will be difficult to deny, will, by reason of having long ceased to belong to governing race and of a decidedly inferior general culture, often show a certain lack of personal courage, general breadth of view, sense of responsibility, decision, method and a willingness to take the initiative. There is nothing to show however that, given the opportunities and a superior education which is congenial to the development of these qualities, the Indian officer will not gradually unfold these qualities. In all probability, the Indian official will, after some experience, prove no unequal of his European brother, although he may have passed the competitive test in India only. (2) The preponderance of the English element in the administration is now, and for all the time to which we can foresee, indispensible. And the fixing of a maximum of the Indian element will not only check unusual preponderance of any particular class of the Indian community in the Indian Civil Service, but will ensure English methods of administration as both safeguarding that character of the administration and as an educative influence upon the other officers in the art of government.

Mr. Mehendale, examined by the chairman, said that he was in favour of simultaneous examinations. Men in the Provincial Service easily learned judicial work, but administrative work not so well. The service was bad, paid.

Reply to questions by other members, witness said there was no need to change the mode of appointment to the Provincial Service. Members of the Provincial Service felt that many of their members were fit to be High Court Judges.

MR. GRAHAM'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Legislative Council, in the course of his written evidence before the Public Service Commission, said:—

Regarding competitive Civil Service Examination I cannot suggest any other system of recruitment which would be equally successful. With regard to filling a fixed proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service cadre by "Natives of India," recruited by means of a separate examination in India or by means of separate examinations in each province or group of provinces in India, I do not think that the proposals set forth provide so good a solution as the present system of listing appointments for the Provincial Civil Service. With reference to existing appointments the principle that the transfer of an appointment from Imperial to Provincial shall not take effect to the prejudice of the members of the Imperial Service already in service must be rigorously observed. This restriction does not apply to new appointments.

With regard to separate method of recruitment for the Judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, I consider that the present system of recruitment for the service ensures the highest possible degree of general capacity among the successful candidates, and that a period of not less than four years, and preferably one of six years, spent in the performance of the duties of Magistrate and Assistant Collector is the best possible practical training for the development of judicial capacity. This training should be supplemented on the theoretical side by study leave.

With regard to recruitment by open competitive examination in England, the age-limit should be fixed so as to enable candidates to complete an honours course at any University. In this way the field of recruitment is widened, and the candidates are brought into competition at an age when it is more easy to distinguish between them. Also the State obtains their services at an age when they have completed their education at their own expense. Regarding probationer's course of instruction in England, I am of opinion that the one year's course of probation spent at an approved University in England is useful for bringing the men together and developing "esprit de corps." Secondly, I consider that after the strain of the open competitive examination, which has, in many cases, been preceded at an interval of something less than two months by the strain of a final examination for an honours degree, the men are not fit to go straight out to India, and they can very profitably spend a year at home with just enough work to keep them pleasantly occupied. In this time they can be grounded in one language and receive just enough instruction in law to enable them to handle third class magisterial cases on arrival in India. The second examination which includes the period of probation should be a qualifying examination only, and seniority should not be affected by it. I consider it desirable that probationers should be required to spend their period of probation in England at an approved University. I consider that only a few Universities, and preferably only the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should be approved for the period of probation. This will ensure the bringing together at each approved University of a fair number of men, and the development of a common feeling among them. I would exclude London University on the ground that the men would never meet except in the lecture-room. If the number of approved Universities is small enough, they will give all the advantages of a separate institution in addition to their own, and the cost of a separate institution will be avoided.

It must be remembered that practically all the men have, during their University career, been holding scholarships which cease on their entering the service of the Crown. It is therefore essential that probationers should receive such allowance during probation as will enable them to live not only decently but comfortably. Their expenses on riding alone should be considerable, and it is most desirable that they should be able to make some sort of a show. The spectacle of a man with a first class degree living in mean lodgings and taking pupils in order to support himself during his term of probation as a servant of the King is not edifying and is not calculated to improve the class of recruits. Nor is it desirable that men should be in debt on arrival in India. The allowance should be not less than £250, or £200 with free riding. In the event of failure to pass the qualifying examination provision might be made for the recovery of the allowance by instalments, but failure is so rare that Government should be willing to stand the loss. After passing the qualifying examination, the men should receive a first-class passage.

PROBATIONERS.

The probationer has quite enough to do in his last year, and he can attend the courts of Magistrates and Judges after his arrival in India, as part of his training. Men of the age of our probationers will not learn geography or accounts during their year of probation. A period of training at the local treasury on arrival will teach them all they require to know about accounts, and once in the country they will soon learn all they require to know of the geography of their particular province. Practically all the candidates take political economy in the open competitive examination.

Is the existing system of departmental examination suitable, and if not, what change to you recommend?—There are too many departmental examinations and owing to the system of allowing seniority to depend in the first half of a man's service, on his performance in them, men come up for them too soon and pass with crammed knowledge. Their last opportunity for cramming should have been for the open competitive examination, but they are encouraged by the granting of seniority to cram for their final in England, and their departmentals in India. There should be only one departmental, and that should be up to the standard of the present higher standard, and the use of books should be permitted in all the papers. Men should be required to pass this examination not earlier than eighteen months and not later than three years after their arrival in the country. Any one not passing within the prescribed period should have his increments (if the time scale is introduced) stopped, or a percentage cut from his pay. For magisterial work the Civilian gets all the training he requires. The amount of law which he handles presents no difficulty to him, and he is a good or bad magistrate according to his capacity for appreciating evidence. Those Civilians who after not less than four years and not more than six or seven years' service as Magistrates are appointed to the Judicial Department should be required to complete their training by one or more periods of study leave, which should, in the first instance, be devoted to the passing of Bar examinations, and secondly to reading in Chambers. A detailed scheme has been submitted to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay and I have no further suggestions.

The following appointments have been wrongly treated as superior:—5 Assistant Collectors on Rs. 900; 1 Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canal; 1 Manager of Encumbered Estates, Sind; 1 Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies; 2 Superintendents of Land Records. In practice, none of the holders of these appointments draw as much as Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Again the total cadre was fixed in the year 1900 at 163, while in 1907 it was raised to 180 with no addition to the net number of substantive posts. Lastly, the cadre is framed on an assumed casualty rate of 4·17 per cent. of total strength, but during the last ten years the casualty rate has been only 2·5 per cent. on the average total strength. These errors have produced excessive recruitment, as can be seen from the Bombay Quarterly Civil List of 1st October 1912, which shows 65 Civilians out of 175 as Supernumerary Assistant Collectors. Of these Supernumerary Assistant Collectors the senior is of ten years' service, and it has been calculated that in the last twenty years the average period required for attaining the rank of 2nd Assistant Collector has increased from 6 1-2 to 9 1-2 years.

Uniformity of payment should be aimed at, but it need not be absolute. There is acute dissatisfaction in the Bombay Presidency on account of the comparatively inferior position of the Judicial Department in spite of the fact that in the Bombay Presidency the Judicial Department is more highly organized than in any other part of India. I am in favour of a time-scale for junior officers only, the increments extending to the completion of eleven years' service. By that time, or within a year or two of that time, men may expect, with reasonable certainty, to act regularly as Collector or Judge. The appointments of Collector and Judge should remain as graded appointments.

The recruitment should be on the present principle, the basis of calculation being the number of superior appointments. But the definition of superior appointments should be changed so as to include no appointments lower than those of Collector and District Judge of the lowest grade. If Civilian High Court Judges are to be held to be debarred from appointment as ordinary members of Council, their pay and status should be raised to the level of that of ordinary members of Council.

CONDITIONS ON FURLOUGH.

For the credit of the service it is desirable that Civilians on furlough should not be condemned to residence in country cottages or dingy lodgings in London. Nor does it appear equitable that a Civilian on medical leave should not have his doctor's bills paid. He loses his health on active service, and until he actually leaves India he gets medical attendance free. It is only logical to ask that he should continue to receive medical attendance free on his arrival in England. I suggest that the rates of furlough pay be raised to two-thirds of the average salary of the last three years and that when a man goes on sick leave he should receive medical attendance free on arrival in England. I consider the minimum rate of £500 a necessary concession, but I can see no justification for the maximum limit of £1,000.

The present leave rules are quite unsuitable to sudden emergencies. A suitably elastic scheme has recently been drafted by the Government of India, and the only additional suggestion I have to offer is that furlough for six months should be available after the conclusion of the first four years of service.

The only exceptions which I would admit to the rule of equal pensions would be the increase to £1,200 of the pensions of an ordinary member of Council and of a Civilian High Court Judge on the completion, in each case, of five years' service in the appointment. If judicial officers are, in practice, to be debarred from the appointment of ordinary member of Council, they should, as compensation, be enabled to qualify for the full judicial pension after a shorter period than that which is now prescribed by Statute. Deductions on the present scale should continue, but these should be held to be not contributions to the annuity but payments into a provident fund which should be conducted on the same lines as the Railway Provident Funds. The loss to the State would be trifling, and the abolition of the inequable system by which the contributions of a man who dies before he resigns the service go not to his widow but to Government would remove a genuine grievance. It is desirable that further provision should be made, both for voluntary and for compulsory retirement. I advocate a system of voluntary retirement on completion of fifteen or twenty years' service, as making for efficiency by removing men who, for whatever reason, are not going to give the best of themselves to their work. In order to prevent an accumulation of senior men, tired of their present work and hanging on desperately in the hope of promotion, I would rule that anyone who, on completing twenty-five years' service, has not reached the rank of Commissioner or First Grade Judge, should retire automatically.

Mr. Graham, examined by the chairman, said:—It was essential that Judicial officers should have some training. The age-limit of 25 for the Civil service was not too old. He would suggest 24.

To Sir Murray Hammick:—Witness would recommend one year's training for Civilians.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR.

Saiyed Shamsuddin Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, stated:—The present system of recruitment by open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service is generally satisfactory in principal, but it requires a slight modification. Better results might be achieved if it were possible to qualify the present unrestricted competition by previous selection. The combination of the open competitive examination for the Home and Colonial Civil Services with that for the Indian Civil Service is to the advantage of Indians because it affords a wider field for the selection of more capable men for the the Indian Civil Service. The Indian Civil Service would lose much of its importance and attraction if it were to be recruited by a system of simultaneous examination in India and in England. The system is also unworkable because at present there do not exist such facilities in India for superior education and preliminary training as are available in the British Universities; and even, if in course of time, some of the facilities do come into existence, it would not be possible for Indians to receive in this country that general training in accordance with European standards and ideals which they now get in England. It is essential that the Indian Civil Service should be imbued with western ideals and western culture. This disparity in training would necessarily produce two different grades of officials, and it would prove detrimental to that feeling of fraternity which exists at present amongst all Civilians irrespective of caste and creed. I am not in favour of holding this examination simultaneously at any other centre or centres, except London, within his Majesty's Dominions

Recruitmeat by means of a separate examination in India is no less objectionable than the one by means of simultaneous examination. The civilians who pass in England, whether English or Indian, would not look upon those who pass in India as their equals and the system of separate examination even for a fixed proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service would unnecessarily accentuate invidious distinctions between English and Indian Civilians, which would be highly undesirable. The proper course would be to make the Provincial Civil Service more attractive by improving its status and by filling a certain number of vacancies in it by competitive examinations.

In case it is decided to admit to the Indian Civil Service a certain number of Natives of India otherwise than through a competitive examination in England, the system of combined nomination and examination would be more suitable than the others proposed. It is essential that all classes and communities should be adequately represented. This can be effected by offering half the number decided upon for an open competition and by authorising Local Governments to fill the other half by the nomination of carefully selected candidates from various communities.

Mr. Kadri examined by the chairman, said:—The present pay of the Provincial Civil Service was quite inadequate and did not dram the best men. In exceptional cases the members of the Provincial Service would shine brilliantly in the Civil Service. An Englishman with one year's probation in India would learn the customs and manners and the language of the country. A Civilian should be with the Collector for a year to learn the practical side of the work. It would be very effective, He and the Assistant Collector to learn all the work expected to be done by him. The Collector is expected to be on tour for four months, there should be at eas 4 appointments in the 1st grade, 6 in the second, and 10 in the third grade of the Provincial Service open to the lower grades.

Witness was not personally very much in favour of competition, the nomination method of selection in Bombay was doing very well in Bombay. His reason for preferring nomination was that otherwise men of certain sects and classes would not be in the Provincial Service. Nomination brought in brains of a lower calibre Still he would prefer nomination in the highest service, as a set back against its being flooded by intellectual classes.

TODAY'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Henry E. E. Proctor (Merchant), Mr. Raghunath Venkaji Sahnis, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I C. S. Collector of Karachi, and Mr. Mudgabkar will be examined to-day (Friday).

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER.

REPLIES TO QUESTION.

As the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has not been asked to give evidence before the Royal Commission, now sitting, and as that body represents the mercantile interests of the Port, the following replies to the various questions submitted to them by the Public Services Commission are published for general information and will be found interesting.

Questions 1 and 2.—The system of recruitment by open competitive examination in England is satisfactory on the whole, but there might be advantages in a limited number of selections. A satisfactory system of selection would probably, however, be difficult.

Question 3.—The present system is equally suitable for the admission of natives of India and other natural born subjects of His Majesty.

Questions 4 and 5.—Yes. We do not think that any special advantages would be gained by separating the examination for the Indian Civil Service from the Home and Colonial Civil Services, but after examination, some training suitable for India might be advisable. (See answer to Question 13.)

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Question 6.—We are strongly against simultaneous examinations in India and England, open in both cases to all natural-born subjects of His Majesty. We do not think it is possible to secure the most suitable men for administrative work by competitive examinations in India, nor do we think such examinations could be satisfactorily carried on. We believe that such examinations would lead to a large admittance of natives of India to the Civil Service and we are altogether against this. We are of opinion that the administration must be mainly British and that those who enter the service should have had the advantages of an English training and education. Unless the administration is mainly British, capital will not, in our opinion, be attracted to India, and any want of confidence of this character will arrest development. The recent movement in India strengthens our views in this direction and we believe that any increase in the number of natives of India into the service would make it more unpopular from the English point of view and that the whole service would suffer thereby. The welfare of the people and the best interests of the country would suffer in consequence, and as a commercial body we are strongly of opinion that men of intelligence, character and power of administration, with a good English training, are needed; and even a greater number than at present, owing to the large increase of educated people in the country. Generally speaking, the number of Europeans in the higher posts at present is as low as is safe for general efficiency; and when allowance is made for Indians who pass the open competitive examination and for those who obtain higher posts as members of the Provincial services, the number at present is as large as would be desirable, and we emphasise this more particularly in view of the political agitation in India in recent years which would be likely to influence the views of young men who propose to enter the service through an examination held in this country.

We are of opinion, speaking generally, that the natives of this country prefer that Englishmen should be in control, as in administrative work they are free from prejudice as between one section or caste and another, and are able to judge the different questions submitted to them with an open and untrammelled mind. It is hardly possible that this could always or even generally be the case if men were allowed to enter by examination in this country.

Question 7.—We refer to our answer to No. 6, but would object to separate examinations in each province or group of provinces in India.

Question 8.—Our reply is largely covered by our answer to No. 6. We do not think there is any necessity that all classes and communities in India should be represented in appointments. We believe that any system of this kind would only lead to confusion and misunderstanding. What is wanted undoubtedly is to secure the best men irrespective of caste or creed.

Question 9.—We consider the present system generally satisfactory and if natives of India desire to enter the service they should do so by appointment in England only. We think it is very important that in admitting natives of India to the Civil Service, no one particular caste or creed should get the upper hand. It is well known among agriculturists and the labouring classes generally that the European Collector has no bias, and it is understood that they frequently ask that their cases should be tried by an European Magistrate.

Question 10.—We do not recommend selection in India.

METHOD OF RECRUITMENT.

Question 11.—We do not recommend any separate method of recruitment for the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. Theoretically, a separate method may seem advantageous but it is probably impossible in practice. If recruitment were separate, friction would probably arise between the two branches of the service. Further on, we recommend that the age for examination should be eighteen to twenty and we think that in the two or three years' educational course to follow, some legal training should be given.

Question 12—

Question 13.—We think that a suitable age for the competitive examination is eighteen to twenty with a two or three years' University course to follow, or a training in a special college for the particular work of the I. C. S. In answering question 11, we suggest a law course during these years, and other subjects applicable to this country might also be included. Whether the candidate is finally selected for the I. C. S. should depend on his college report and a final examination as to general fitness and aptitude for the work.

Question 14.—We consider the suitable age 22 to 23, as a man's character at this age is not fully developed and his training therefore is probably an easier matter.

Question 15.—We do not recommend any differentiation.

Question 16.—

Question 17.—We do not think any differentiation is advisable.

Question 18.—We are of opinion that members of the Indian Civil Service should continue to hold the posts that they now do and we do not recommend any increase in the number of "listed posts."

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

Question 19.—We consider it very necessary that the administration should be distinctly of British character. We do not think it advisable to fix a minimum proportion, as a fixity of this character is always a starting point for agitation for further concession. Certain posts may, on occasion, for exceptional circumstances, be given to natives of India whose great abilities, in many directions, we fully recognise. The advice of such men in the Legislative Council is, we submit, of great value and their presence there should be encouraged, but, generally speaking, we hold that British administration is best for the country as a whole.

Question 20.—

Question 21.—No, certainly not.

Questions 22 and 23.—

Question 24.—The system is probably a good one, provided it does not block promotion in the service proper. We are of opinion, however, that the number of higher posts listed should not be increased.

Questions 25, 26, 27, and 28.—

Questions 29 and 30.—Candidates by open competitive examination should undergo a period of probation. (See our answer to No. 13.)

Question 31.—No.

Question 32.—The probationers' course should be spent in England and be equally applicable to Natives of India and other natural-born subjects of His Majesty.

Question 33.—No probationers should remain in England till they start practical work, which can then best be done under a Collector, and no probationer should be given independent executive powers without such a training under a Collector.

Question 34.—No.

Question 35.—We think that Government should very carefully select the officers under whom lately joined Civilians are to be trained. (See also our answer to question No. 33.)

Questions 36, 37, 38 and 39.—

Question 40.—No differentiation is advisable.

Questions 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49.—

Question 50.—(a). We are inclined to think that the Indian Civil Service is not now as attractive as it was and this, probably, is due to the pay and prospects and to the general conditions of the service. If the pay is inadequate for present conditions of life in India it should be revised in order that the best class of men may be attracted to the service. As India is making great strides, commercially and in many other ways, the very best men are needed for the service. We are of opinion that it should be made as attractive as possible to Englishmen and that every step should be taken to promote efficiency. It is possible that in some directions specialisation might be advisable, bearing in mind the many and varied needs of the country. We consider it highly important that the Indian Civil Service should be composed of men at least as good as those in the Home Civil Service; and it would seem very desirable for the Commission to enquire carefully whether the pay, prospects and pension in the I.C.S. are adequate. (b) The only further point we would suggest for consideration is the desirability or otherwise of introducing a system of compulsory retirement at any time, on pension, of men whose work is unsatisfactory or who are otherwise unsuitable.

INDEPENDENT CRITICISM.

Members of the Royal Commission, writes a critical correspondent, seem to be fond of asking in cross-examination, whether the aspirations of the educated Indians to a larger and ever larger share of the government are not legitimate. If a witness is induced to say that they are, usually with the rather meaningless qualification "from their point of view," the next question may be, "Do you not think that disappointing such legitimate aspirations is likely to increase discontent?" Naturally, if the aspirations are "legitimate," those who have them, will be more and more discontented in proportion as their fulfilment is refused or withheld. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The sick heart in these democratic days is apt to express itself in ways, which the amiable socialist calls "Socialism in action." It is plain then that no harm can be done in the interest of truth, by bestowing a little attention and a more painstaking analysis, upon the true answer to the first question. Briefly the claim, as we understand it, is that all Indians who have attained a certain level of 'education'—which means that they have passed certain examinations or feel that they would be able to pass them, were they in reach—have a right to demand a share of the government. The aspiration is to such a share; it can only be legitimate if it is based upon a right. What then is this right? Whence derived, how sanctioned? Its advocates would probably argue the case upon the common false analogies drawn from western homogeneous nations. But it is prefectly clear, or ought to be, that in a continent of peoples held together and governed by a foreign power, the attainment of a certain standard of education, or intellectual culture, does not necessarily confer any right to be put in authority over alien peoples. If any particular section of the country could be so entirely isolated and stocked as to contain, let us say, nothing but Pindaris or Guzerati Banias, there might be a reasonable case for contending that a Pindari who could pass an examination test, or a Guzerathi Bania who could do the same, might be set in authority over the Pindari and Guzerathi Bania province respectively. But no conceivable reason suggests itself to us, why, say, a clever Mhar of the Dekkan should, merely because he has obtained an LL.B., or passed a competitive examination, be placed in charge of a hundred thousand Sikhs, Rajputs and Pathans. Intellectualism is no real qualification for government. Least of all in a country like India where the greatest intellectual successes are virtually confined to classes, who in no possible circumstances that can be imagined, would, if left to themselves, ever be tolerated as rulers by the virile and fighting men of India. Another plea which seems to be much in vogue is that since Government has given the boon of indiscriminate education, broadcast, to this vast continent, it is bound to find employment for ever after, for those who have received the boon. This is very like saying that if a generous patron of art, defrays all the expenses of a promising young painter's education, he is morally bound to buy all the pictures which that man paints, although no one else will. It merely needs to understand such perversely absurd reasoning to turn away from it in disdain. It would not be difficult to convince any reasonable and impartial man, that there is absolutely no foundation for the cry that the demands of educated Indians for a larger share in the Government of the country are legitimate. Indeed, it would be as easy, if the argument were confined to a logical basis, and freed from all personality and the acrimony which always follow the personal application, to prove that no Indian, "qua" Indian, has any right whatever to be a member of the Government of India. This follows "ex necessitae" when the conditions of the problem are fully and fairly stated. The utmost that can be said in favour of the so-called progressives, is that out of a sincere desire to educate a certain number of our Indian fellow-subjects up to the point of being able in the remote future to govern themselves, the Government ought to extend its experiments to the utmost limit of safety. This is what virtually every advanced Indian witness has said before the present Commission, without apparently ever sensing for a moment the implied admission. But this is really an appeal "ad misericordiam." And the response to it should always be tempered by considerations of what is due to the vast numerical majority of the governed. In our desire to meet the demands of a handful of educated Indians we ought not to forget the silent claim of the millions whose interests have fallen to our care. It seems very generous to accord here and there to this or that Brahmin or Moslem or—well, we need not descend lower in the caste scale—a position of authority, because he has had a fine school and university career; but then what in the first case of the numerous Moslems and peoples of inferior castes who thus come under his rule? What have they to say in the matter? No one hears and few ever ask. But it is really important to know. As to the second question, it is a pity that it should ever be asked by responsible men. If all claims of this class are legitimate, then of course, refusing them will make the claimants discontented. But it is certain that under a Government like ours, all legitimate demands will be met as far as and when possible. No demand, however legitimate in itself, is legitimate when there is no available means of meeting it. Every man who can pay for it has a legitimate demand for a seat at a play; but if there are only 500 seats and 5,000 postulants, it is plain that the demands of 4,500 cease to be legitimate. It is then idle to ask whether the refusal of these legitimate demands will not increase discontent. If the demands are not legitimate, surely this Commission would not ask Government to grant them merely because refusing to do so would make the claimants more discontented than they already are. If the demands are legitimate they will be granted. In neither case ought any consideration of resultant discontent to be introduced. We should have thought that the appropriate answer to Mr. MacDonald's question would have been a simple parable. When a child cries for an unwholesome sweet, a stern parent may rightly decide that the request is not legitimate, and sternly refuse it. If the effect of this upon the child is to make it uproariously discontented—this not infrequently happens, and a nuisance to all about it—the wise and stern parent does not accede to the illegitimate request thus reinforced, but—just spanks the child.

MRS. BESANT'S CASE.

EVIDENCE OF A THEOSOPHIST OF ADYAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

Before Mr. S. M. V. Oosman, Sahib Bahadur, the further hearing of the case brought by Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, against Mr. U. Rama Rao, proprietor of the "Antiseptic," for alleged defamation, was proceeded with to-day.

Mr. Ruspoti, a member of the Theosophical Society, was cross-examined by Mr. Shama Rao. He said that he had been living at Adyar since 1909. Witness had read the "Antiseptic" article, reproduced in the "Hindu." He had not read the article in the "Antiseptic" itself. Witness supposed that what the "Hindu" had published was a verbatim reproduction of the article in the "Antiseptic." Witness now knows that there were certain omissions in the article, as reproduced in the "Hindu." The evidence that witness had given in his examination-in-chief had been based on the article as the "Hindu" had extracted it.

Mr. Shama Rao at this stage drew his Worship's attention to the witness's statement in his examination-in chief. He read the offending article in the "Antiseptic" itself.

In reply to further questions, witness said that a letter protesting against the article in the "Antiseptic" had been drawn up in the Adyar headquarters for publication in all decent newspapers. Witness did not remember if it was intended to send the letter to either the "Antiseptic" or the "Hindu." Witness could not say if, at the time the letter was written, Mrs. Besant was in Madras. Witness first met Mr. Leadbeater in 1908, and since 1909 he had known him very well. The present case would not have been launched, if Mrs. Besant had asked witness not to do so. Witness did not know if the notice had been sent to Rama Rao, the accused in the present case. Witness had instructed his solicitors to do so. At any rate, witness had received no reply from Mr. Rama Rao. Witness had been present when the foundation-stone of the Leadbeater Chambers was laid. Co-masons had worn their regalia on the occasion. A report of the function had been published in the Adyar Theosophical Journal at that time.

His Worship enquired who the Co-masons were, and Mr. Shama Rao replied that Co-masonry was something corresponding to Freemasonry.

The witness was then briefly re-examined by Mr. Richmond, and his Worship adjourned the case to the 13th instant.

OWNERSHIP OF A BUSINESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

The Chief Justice yesterday passed a conditional order in the appeal preferred by Mrs. D'Cunha against the Alliance Bank of Simla, concerning the possession of a sanitary and engineering business.

His Lordship made a decree on the understanding that if she be unable to find two lakhs of rupees for payment to the Bank within six months the suit would be dismissed, but that if she should find that money the business would be hers.

SEDITIOUS LEAFLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

A seditious leaflet headed *Swadhin Bharat* was found yesterday on the walls of the Kishoreganj School, in East Bengal.

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CONSPIRACY BILL.

FULL TEXT OF SIR R. CRADDOCK'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of Sir Reginald Craddock's speech on the Conspiracy Bill at the Imperial Council on Wednesday :—

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Conspiracy Bill. In the course of his speech, he said :—"This Bill is intended to introduce into the criminal law of India a new offence—the offence of criminal canspiracy. Now when it is sought to introduce a new law, especially a law which creates a new offence, the first and most important consideration is a clear comprehension of the purpose and escope of the proposed law: When the purpose and scope of the new law have been made clear, for, until this is done, it is obvious that no opinion of any value can be formed upon it, the next point that will arise in question will be: Is this law necessary? That is the question of principle which the Council have to decide to day. Thirdly, there remain the other consideration of the question whether the proposed law, as drafted, succeeds in fulfilling the object that it has in view or whether it is open to adverse criticism on points of detail, on the ground that it either fails to secure its object or that it entails other undesirable consequences. It is for this last purpose that I am moving that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to-day. However, I am only concerned to explain exactly what the proposed Bill is intended to effect, and to ask the Council to approve of the principle that this Bill is necessary, leaving for subsequent examination, according to our usual practice, the precise drafting which is best calculated to give effect to the principle when it has received the approval of this Council.

The text of this Bill was published eight days ago, and the most important clause in it is Clause 3 which proposes to add to the Indian Penal Code a new section 120 (A) containing the definition of criminal conspiracy. All the rest of the Bill is subsidiary to that definition. The Council will observe that there are several ingredients in this new offence.

WHAT IS CONSPIRACY.

In the first place to constitute a conspiracy it requires the combination in agreement of two or more persons and to make that conspiracy criminal requires either that the object in view or the methods employed should be illegal. The word "illegal" is defined in Section 142, Indian Penal Code, as being applicable to everything which is an offence or which is prohibited by law, or which furnishes ground for a safe action, although by this definition the term "Illegal" includes things which are offences and things which are illegal but not offences. The Council will observe that this Bill contemplates a distinction between an agreement to commit an offence and an agreement of which either the object or the methods employed are illegal, but do not constitute an offence. In the case of the former criminal conspiracy is completed by the act of agreement and in the case of the latter there is a further agreement required before the offence is complete, namely, that some act may be done by one or more of the parties to the agreement affecting the object thereof. There must in such cases, be what is commonly termed an overt act. Similarly the punishment provided for a criminal conspiracy may be more severe if the agreement is one to commit a serious offence and will ordinarly be less severe, if the agreement is to commit an act which is not a serious offence or an act which, although illegal, is not an offence. That is the law to which I am asking the general consent of the Council. At this stage I will now pass on to explain why it is not only expedient but necessary that this offence of criminal conspiracy should be included in the Indian Penal Code with a few small exceptions.

The criminal law of India is based on the criminal law of England, an though the offence of conspiracy to a large extent be new to the law of India, it is a very old law indeed in England. The original law of conspiracy in England goes back at least to the time of Edward I., when the Ordinance of conspirators was promulgated in 1305. It has formed part of the common law of England, and during succeeding centuries has developed under the interpretation of judges from being a law originally to deal with conspiracies to promote false and malicious indictments into a law which includes for the doing of any criminal offences and also conspiracies to do injuries to third persons. A comparatively recent exposition of the law is to be found in Quinn vs. Lytton, 1901, in which Lord Crompton ruled that an offence consisted not merely in the offence of two or more but in the agreement of two or more to do an illegal act by legal means or a legal act by illegal means. The result of this development of the law has been to render the parties to an offence which is criminally punishable when concerted by several which would only be an actionable wrong if committed rarely by an individual as was said by the Queen's Bench in Scott vs. Brown, 92. This distinction rests on the very solid ground that though every wrong may not be dangerous to the public, yet every coalition to promote wrong is manifestly of that character. The development of the law of conspiracy in England illustrates a most important principle which has a most significant dealing on the present circumstances of India and on the modern developments which have taken place in this country.

MEANS ADOPTED.

In a crude state of society, men resort to sudden violence to attain their ends. They may coalesce rapidly to form a mob, following like sheep at the instigation of a few leaders, or they may combine themselves into a criminal gang whose objects and means of existence are a particular kind of crime, but as society develops co-operation and conbination among evil-doers assume much more insidious shapes. On the one side there may spring into existence secret organizations and secret conspiracies animated by the dangerous designs; on the other men put their heads together to gain their ends by crooked and devious means by which they seek to coerce the free will and interfere with the liberty of individual citizens. The education and intelligence among the evil-minded from which no society whether it be in Europe or whether it be in Asia, is free, really bring in more intelligent means including even the perversion of the law itself towards the ruin of an enemy. The crude conspiracy of a few men to way lay and to commit the murder of an enemy is supplemented by something more cunning and more elaborate—precautions to conceal the design or secret method for carrying it and better organisation for escaping, when it is carried out. The greater success which is achieved whether gained by better organisation more effective methods of silencing witnesses or informations or by hiding even nature of the wrong under the clock of legality the greater becomes the danger to the peaceful citizens and to the society at large. Conspiracies of this kind may be aimed directly at the state and be frankly revolutionary in character or they may be actuated by hostility to the State but be carried out merely to the loss and danger of private individuals. Or they may be entirely unconnected with the State and be entered upon merely for the gratification of personal spite or to secure unlawful gains from private individuals or from the public at large. The more complex the state of society the more elaborate its laws, the more subtle and dangerous become the methods open to the evil-minded for victimizing and prosecuting the innocent. In addition to conspiracies to personal violence of various kinds, there may be conspiracies to defraud, conspiracies to levy blackmail, conspiracies to defame, conspiracies to ruin—all of which may be levelled against individuals by unscrupulous persons combining together. The English law makes such conspiracies personal.

The Indian law does not, and it is this serious flaw in the Indian Penal Code that this Bill for which I ask the whole-hearted support of this Council is designed to remove. The Council will certainly wish to know how such an omission came to be made in the Indian Penal Code, and whether it was deliberate or unintentional. Old records of that time throw no clear light upon this point, but from the fact that although the Penal Code became law in 1860 on the very morrow of the Mutiny, it did not render penal as such even a revolutionary conspiracy against the State—an omission which ten years later was rectified by the enactment or Section 121 (A). It seems to be extremely probable that conspiracy "per se" was not made a separate offence in the Indian Penal Code originally, because it was thought that the law of abetment contained in Chapter 5 of the Code would be sufficient to secure the punishment of conspirators. The enactment of Section 123 (A) proved that it was not sufficient, but while this omission in the Indian Penal Code of 1860 was corrected by the Amending Act of 1870 so far as conspiracies against the State were concerned, in regard to all other offences, and in regard to conspiracy as generally known to the English law, the omission has remained uncorreted to this day, and the time is more than ripe for this omission to be rectified without any further delay. The law of Abetment is contained in Section 107, and the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, and is as follows :—"It contemplates three alternative methods : (1) Instigation ; (2) Conspiracy, (3) Aid. But in the case of abetment of conspiracy, some act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of the things which is abetted. It is true that abetment of the commission of an offence including abetment by way of conspiracy, is ordinarily punishable even if that offence is not actually committed, but some further step must have been taken in the agreement towards the commission of the offence before conspiracy will constitute an abetment. If it does not constitute abetment, the law can take no cognisance of it. Thus if a band of conspirators were surprised or overheard plotting the crime of murder, but they were caught before, there was time for any of them to put into execution any of the steps necessary for the act. However, guilty their intentions, however diabolical and well-conceived their plot, they will have committed no offence in the eyes of the law. Not only this, but even if with the clearest evidence of conspiracy such as I have described above, the actual crime was committed by some third person, it would be impossible to bring the conspirators to book unless it was possible to show by evidence the connection of the man or men who carried out the crime with those conspirators may carry out a series of crimes with complete impunity if they took care to employ others whose connection with conspirators would not be established. Again you may have the most indubitable evidence that a band of men had agreed together to murder any class of subject. Many murders may have occurred, but the actual perpetrators might not be caught or traced yet, unless it could be shown that one of the band had actually taken any steps in the prosecution of the common object of that conspiracy the conspirators would not come within the clutches of the law

A COMPARISON.

In England the mere conspiracy to commit murder is punishable with ten years' penal servitude. In India it is not an offence at all. It is within the knowledge of this Council that of recent years such conspiracies have come into existence. It is impossible for the Government to disclose all that they may know of their continued existence, but that it has the knowledge that they do exist. This Council must take on trust, surely the Council needs no argument from me to convince them, that this is a state of things which cannot be tolerated a day longer than is necessary. I go further and I say that, even if the events of the past few years had shown no evidence of the existence of criminal conspiracies, the assimilation of the law of India to the law of England, the removal of this flaw in the Indian Penal Code, would be a precautionary measure of the utmost importance; and just as it is with murder, so it is with other offences. The punishment for conspiracy "per se" may properly vary with the gravity of the crime contemplatedl but to allow wicked conspiracies, the commission of offences to be undertaken with impunity is dangerous alike to the interests of the State and to the interests of the individual. There are many heinous crimes short of murder for which men may plot together—to burn down houses, injure or main men or cattle, to destroy cattle and to bring false charges. These are all serious crimes to which the considerations that I urge in respect of murder apply in a greater or less degree, and I cannot imagine for a moment that any member of this Council will shrink from supporting this Bill so far as these are the objects which it has in view.

I next come, sir to that section o criminal conspiracies defined by the Bill which deals with cases which are not in themselves offences under the criminal law. In respect of these we have considered it wise and proper to make the law less stringent than is the case in England. Conspiracies to do illegal acts or legal acts by illegal means when neither the object of the conspiracy nor the means to be used constitute an offence under the English law, required no overt act to make the offence complete. In this Bill it is provided that an overt act is necessary to make such conspiracies, criminal. In the case of these conspiracies the wrong, to be inflicted, if committed by a single person, would merely be illegal as long as it is a case of a private wrong between two individuals. The party aggrieved can be left to his civil remedies, but when the wrong is inflicted upon him by a combination of his neighbours or his enemies or a class of persons acting against a member or members of another class, the consequence may become so serious as to require the intervention of the State to be punished, not only that such a conspiracy may lead to acts of lawlessness and conduct to a breach of the peace, but also an account of the great importance of protecting the individual in the excercise of his private right as a citizen.

The ordinary civil law may suffice to protect him against one of them, but he may easily be driven to surrender his lawful rights by a combination of many. There may be a conspiracy to wrong a man in the excercise of his trade or profession, to deprive him of his common right and a conspiracy on the part of one sect of class to cause persistent annoyance to another sect or class. These are all instances of conspiracies which it is desirable to render punishable by law, if one of them goes beyond the stage of mere agreement. There are many other ingenious devices for coercing and annoying an unpopular person or a member of another creed to which the great diversities of race class and creed that prevail in India render India peculiarly liable. Such minor persecutions are bound to lead to bad feeling and must eventually tend to serious crime, and it is of the utmost importance that the State should have the power of stepping in at an early stage to check such combinations before they assume serious proportions or entail serious consequences. It is not a rash assertion to make that in India many crimes that are committed have had their origin in ill feeling engendered by wrongs of this type, and the records of our police stations and our criminal courts are full of wrongs reported in which a resort to the civil court is the only remedy that can be suggested. No one desires to punish conspiracies to do private wrong the same severity as conspiracies to commit serious offences, and the Bill, therefore, provides for no more than a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment with the option of a fine in cases which fall within the category that I have been describing. The point that I wish to impress upon this Council is that these petty persecutions may possibly lead to petty crime, from petty crime to organised crime and from organised crime to a state of terrorism and demoralisation which is subversive of all peace and justice, and is to all iterests public and private. What this Bill is intended to do is to confer on the authorities power to check these movements in their earliest stage of presecution, and wrong doing before their other and more serious consequences shall have time to ensue.

BILL MUCH NEEDED.

My firm contention is that the principle of this Bill is a right principle, and the powers it confers are urgently necessary in the interests of peaceful and quiet Government. I do not for one moment admit that these powers were not necessary fifty years ago when the Penal Code first came into force, but even if they were not necessary then they are necessary now. If they were, as I contend, necessary even then they are doubly necessary now. The more complex social life becomes the more safeguards are required. The law is quite the degree to which both the private individual and the State may find themselves confronted more and more by an unscrupulous and dangerous combination or by a combination which may, at any time, become dangerous. Sir I am not asking Council to agree to a law which has been imported from a barbarous or semi-civilised country. It is not because India is backward that I am asking the Council to accept this Bill. It is rather because India is developing so rapidly that I ask this Council to accept it. It is not because Indians have an extra does of original sin or any special inherent wickedness that I press this Council to agree to this Bill rather I would urge upon you the advisiability of making good that flaw in your Penal Law the removal of which will assimulate though with somewhat less stringency the law of India to the law which has been found most necessary and most salutary in so advanced and law abiding a country as England-a law which has been interpreted and administered by a succession of the most eminent English judges and the sentences passed on which have been affirmed and reaffirmed by the greatest men from a period that extends from some centuries back up to the present day. If the motion which I am moving is carried in this Council it will be possible afterwards to examine in detail the provisions of this Bill and to see if there are any flaws and blemishers in it or if there are any safeguards required to prevent its abuse but subject to this examination on behalf of Government I stand firmly on the ground that this Bill is a necessary Bill and a wise and prudent measure and that the public safety demands that this provision should be included in the law of this land and it is because it embodies in the criminal law of this country, a law which has stood so long in England that I ask this Council to agree to the principle of the Bill without a prior reference to public bodies and high courts. Sir I beg leave to introduce this Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 7th March, 1913.

173. Arms.—All arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

174. Ride Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar by a train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m. Reference to the Current Programme Page 22, (Match No. 14) is cancelled. For match No. 14 "Leslie Challenge Cup" Conditions.—Teams of one Officer or N. C. Officer and 8 Rank and File will assemble at Santa Cruz station on Sunday, the 9th instant at 7 a. m. where instructions will be issued.

Detail :

Saturday 8th March.—Match No. 18,900 Yards, B V R. Ranges and Match No. 19,100 Yards, G I P. Ranges.

Sunday 9th March.—Match No. 14, Leslie Challenge Cup marching Competition, and Match No. 17, Highland Challange Cup Field Firing Ranges, and Matches No. 1 to 6, B.V.R. Ranges.

175. Parade.—There will be a parade for "A" Company at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for those members who have not completed 20 parades.

176. Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 3 d Stage will be competed for on Monday the 10th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m. I. V. R Matches 11 and 12 will be fired concurrently with 3rd Stage Viceroy's Competition.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

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NEW BOOKS.

THE POODLE-WOMAN, by Annesley Kenealy (Stanley Paul). Man is rarely a fiend, but he is frequently a chuckle headed donkey. After all, he has this much in common with Woman—that he is a human being, and it would be helpful to the cause if all we suffragists, of my own sex and the other, would start with a recognition of that fundamental fact. It is a fact that Miss Annesley Kenealy does not seem to recognise in "The Poodle-Woman," and her advocacy is by that much the weaker. All the men and women in her book are either improbably angelic, or improbably demoncial. Here you have Biddy Fitzmaurice, a perfectly sweet, innocent Irish girl falling in love with a most outrageously brutal Englishman, Archie Cockspur. Archie is a county magnate ; a Member of Parliament: a large, fatuous, crude animal, "a coarse and primitive cad," without one redeeming trait in his character. You need not say that such a girl as Biddy would have seen nothing to love in such an unmitigated bounder, because, somehow, woman do these things. Anyhow, Biddy does it, and they marry. Within three months of their marriage he grumbles that "what with new furniture and house decorations, getting married seems to be one damn expense after another." He drinks freely : refuses to allow Biddy to continue taking any part in the surffage movement ; lets her go alone on a visit to her beloved godmother, then sends her a form to 'sign to the effect that she will never see or have any dealings with her godmother again, and declares that until she has signed it she shall never enter his house any more. She rebels at first; but finally, for the sake of the child that is to be born to her, she submits: signs the absurd paper, and goes back to her husband's house. Meanwhile, the egregious Archie has taken up with a woman of the worst type—a grass widow whose husband is happily separated from her, and who openly preys upon men. Morally and temperamentally, she is akin to him. When he wants her to come on a visit, Biddy refuses to receive her, but is forced to submission. Archie takes her child away to their country house, as the law allows him to, and refuses to allow her to come to it unless she consents to receive that disreputable Mrs. Hawk-Hawkings. Biddy holds out until the child is taken ill; then, again for her little son's sake, she gives in and goes home to nurse the baby, and presently Mrs. Hawk-Hawkings is sojourning under her roof. Her husband slights her and pays attentions to this woman in her presence, and she has no choice but to suffer such indignities in silence. To add to her difficulties, she had so idealised Archie before marriage that to prove her perfect faith in him she had firmly refused the marriage settlement that he was willing to make in her favour; consequently, except by his grace, she is penniless. But in any case, his property in their child gives him power over her. Later, he takes Mrs. Hawk-Hawkings away in his yacht with him and writes to tell Biddy he is never returning to her, and even lets his house over her head and leaves her homeless, making her a meagre allowance of a hundred a year, since the law compels him to support his wife.

THE OTHER MAN.

Later, an Uncle in Australia, whom Biddy had forgotten, dies and leaves her a huge fortune; whereupon, after an absence of eighteen months, Archie returns bent on reclaiming her and taking possession of her money. She declines to have anything to do with him, so he falls back on his usual mean plan of influencing her, and carries off the child. He has not deserted her for the statutory two years necessary to enable her to procure a divorce; the child by law belongs to him, and she has no remedy, since he now offers her a home. But even for the sake of her boy she cannot bring herself to resume relations with Archie; nor can she bring herself to find happiness by giving herself to the man who really loves her, and whom now she loves. "Motherhood is a vocation. For the honour of her child, Biddy henceforth was as a cloistered nun." This man of her heart who had found her too late, is a noble, honourable fellow, though he is a journalist!

THE QUEST FOR JOY, by Louisa Boyd (Melrose.)—There is much that is joyous and much that is sad in this book and yet it is all very true to life itself ; the happiness and the pain portion out unequally, or seemingly so. Poor little Hewie Gloster has a lonely childhood, with a misantropic father and a tutor who both teaches and whips him; while his petted and spoiled cousin, Amanda, has nothing but brightness, a part of which she sheds upon Hewie whenever she has the chance. From their childhood we follow the lives of the two young people until they have settled their fates. There is another girl, several years older than Hewie, who helps to make his life endurable, but when his father dies all this intercourse is stopped, for the paternal will orders the boy's life until he leaves school, and forbids all enervating influences. Hewie is a 'dreamer and a poet, but his father thinks him weak, and by legislating for him nearly kills him. This account of the way in which the boy is deprived of his birth right, of his love for Amanda and for Sybil, of how eventually he comes into his own, is told with a dainty freshness which is very captivating, being full of fancy and of make-believe. To the children Cecilia Dent is "the princess," and when she disappears they urge the professor to go all over the world to find her, which, of course, he does, and in so doing alters years of Hewie's life. It is a tender, romantic story.

THE KING'S BLUE RIBANDA.—A stirring story is that which Miss Beth Ellis has to tell of "The Kings Blue Riband," and the way in which it was bound up with the fortunes of Sir Anthony Claverton. The scenes are laid in the England and France of the eighteenth century, when men gamed for high stakes, when the "roads" attracted those who broken by fortune, had little scruple about defying the law. Sir Anthony had gained and lost, and is at the extremity of contemplating marriage as the only way of rehabilitating his fortunes when the story opens. Of course, he comes upon the not impossible she, but it seems for long that she is likely to be quite impossible, for there is a favoured wooer, and it is as a temporary arrangement that she and Anthony become betrothed—after she has been abducted and rescued Anthony goes to France to secure the Blue Riband, which he is to deliver up to the remorseless leader of the "Masquers," with which he gets mixed up, and after adventures there, and after gaining possession of the coveted riband, has to give it up to his rival to secure the release of Sylvia. Then, to save the lady from annoyance, he has to denounce that rival, only to learn that he was already a traitor to the Masquers, and thus to come once more within a narrow shave of a violent end. It is a lively, spirited story of adventurous romance of a kind that used to be much in vogue a few years ago, when Mr. Stanley Weyman and others revived the story of love and adventure. Miss Beth Ellis contrives many exciting episodes, and her new story will delight those who find their pleasure in colour and action rather than in the subtleties of character analysis who clamour for deeds rather than words and thoughts in their fiction-recreation.

Messrs Methuen are publishing a new novel by John Oxenham entitled MARY ALL ALONE, the story of girl of position and culture flung suddenly on life with no special aptitude for earning her living in any capacity. In spite of many difficulties and temptations she wins through to happiness.

In Mrs Bertha Shelley's new novel THE EVOLUTION OF EVE, which Messrs. Methuen will publish the heroine's early life in Australia, with its open and rough surroundings, is contrasted with the more complex environment of the somewhat raffish society in London into which she is thrown.

A new and revised edition of THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A CITIZEN by Mr. H. E. Malden, will be issued by Messrs. Methuen. This book is intended to prepare for the study of Civics. The present state of the constitution is introduced by an historical sketch, dwelling upon its continuous development. Change, it is shown, is still active. Partisan views are, so far as possible, discouraged. Duties are insisted upon rather than rights, which it is urged are, properly speaking, the privilege of performing duties.

Messrs. Methuen announce for publication a new novel by Miss Poggy Webling, whose version of Kingsley's Westward Ho ! is about to be produced in London by Mr. Matheson Lang. The story, entitled THE PEARL STRINGER deals with modern life in London and as the title implies, with the work and experiences of a girl who strings pearls. This is a little known occupation, and every detail of the captivating work is given, interwoven with a story of love and friendship.

Mr. J. C. Snaith's new novel AN AFFAIR OF STATE which Messrs Methuen will publish is a story which attempts to forecast the course of events in the political world in the near future. Industrial unrest, fomented by class hatred, causes a chasm to open in the life of the nation. Labour and capital are ranged on opposite sides of an unbridgable gulf ; monarchy is imperilled and civil war imminent. The story tells how the situation is saved by the courage and wisdon of a great man, and by the self-sacrifice of one who gives his life in order to preserve his country.

Messrs. Willams and Norgate promise a very attractive set of ten new volumes for the seventh issue of THE HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, which will take place on February 19. Mr. Herbert Fisher, who has recently become Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, writes on "Napoleon" a subject of which he is one of the first masters. The volume presents a vivid portrait of "the greatest conqueror and captain of modern times", and an important historical estimate of the period. Some maxims of Napoleon, a Genealogy of the Bonaparte family, and the Bibliography which is a valuable feature of each volume in the Library are included. Another addition to the Historical section is THE NAVY AND SEA POWER by the well-known naval writer, Mr. David Hannay. Professor Estlin Carpenter of Oxford, contributes a review of the field of "Comparative Religion", the story and study of how "One religion builds upon another. "The Newspapers, by Mr. G. Binney Dibblee, M. A. is notable as the first full account from the inside, of British news paper organisation as it exists to-day. Every department of press work is dealt with ; and Mr. Dibblee illustrates his points with some good stories from personal experience.

In the Science section, Professor R. Meldola, F.R.S. gives a comprehensive view of the vast scope of present day Chemistry and Professor Benjamin Moore of Liverpool, discusses "The Origin and Nature of Life" in the light of the most recent research, his notes on the periodic or cyclic character of vital activities being among the side issues of peculiar interest. Sir Frederick Wedmore's "Painters and Painting" is mainly concerned with the French and British schools of the 18th and 19th centuries. Illustration is usually perfunctory in shilling volumes; but sixteen famous pictures, also mainly modern, are here excellently reproduced in half tone. In "Dr. Johnson and His Circle", Mr. John Baily, M.A. treats the great lexicographer as "the accepted and traditional spokesman of the integrity, humour, and obstinate common-sense of the English people", and gives a notable vindication of "the Genius of Boswell." Prof. J. G. Robertson deals with "The Literature of Germany", and in a gentle protest against its neglect in England remarks upon the value for the modern mind of its strong individualism, its imaginative qualities, and its closeness to the problems and interests of to-day. Vol. 70 is a spirited and powerful survey of "The Victorian Age in Literature," by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who open and closes his thesis with chapters suggestively headed : "The Victorian compromise and its enemies", and "The break-up of the compromise". Most of the prominent figures of the time, from Macaulay and Newman to Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wells pass under Mr. Chesterton's flashing judgement. The Home University Library continues to enjoy the editorship of professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. Herbert Fisher, Professor W. T. Brewster, and Prof. J. Arthur Thomson.

MAHOMEDAN PRAYERS.

The following communication has been received by the Secretary of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam, Bombay, from the Government of Bombay.

"Orders have been issued directing that permission should be given on Fridays to such Mahomedan employes of Government as ask for it, to say their Juma prayers on the understanding that they make up the time by working extra hours during the week, if necessary. The imposition of this condition is, in the opinion of Government, necessary in the best interests of the Mahomedan community at large."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dycentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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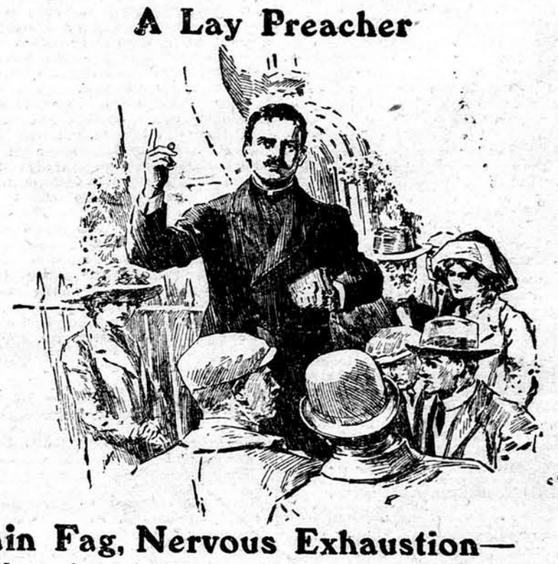
A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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A FIELD HOSPITAL IN TRIPOLI.

WORK OF THE BRITISH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

In a paper read before the Abernethian Society recently, Dr. R. Gordon Hill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., describedthe work and experiences of the British Red Crescent Society formed in London for the purpose of assisting the Ottoman Government by sending properly equipped field hospitals to Tripoli. Dr. Hill accompanied the second of these, which left England in June last and after a most trying journey, which he graphically describes, he says the party arrived at Regdalin, where, to quote his own words :—

We set to work and hastily put up a few tents, but were not able to erect many as darkness fell soon after their arrival. I must explain at this juncture we were not really in a position to receive patients at all, for half our baggage had been taken away in the night to a place two days off, and there held to ransom. This naturally put us in a position of considerable difficulty as we had no drugs and but few tent poles.

Numbers of the men had been shot through one or both lungs, but this seemed to have practically no effect on them; it certainly gave rise to no shock. We offered to take them into hospital, but they preferred to go home and to return daily to the hospital to be dressed. The results showed they were justified, for in none of these cases did I afterwards find any bad results. The few tents we had managed to put up were situated in a little hollow under some palms, and into this hollow poured a continual stream of wounded men and their friends. There was no ambulance system of picking up the wounded and conveying them from the field. Those who were strong enough rode in, others were brought in by their friends, and the remainder were left at the front to their fate.

That night they were packed like sardines: tents normally holding eight held as many as sixteen. It was impossible to make more than a provisional diagnosis owing to their excitable condition, and the difficulty of obtaining their history and the position of their wounds through the interpreter. They talked and laughed and made such a hubbub through the night that it was found necessary in several cases to administer an opium pill before it was possible for anyone in camp to obtain any sleep. Through the night, however, wounded continued to arrive, and tying their mounts to trees in the middle of the camp the more ortunate would crawl into a tent and lay down to sleep.

With the aid of a lantern I made my night round in the early hours of the morning. The camp presented an extraordinary sight. The whole ground was covered with sleeping animals and wounded men lying among the tents. In the morning it was much worse, for fodder for the animals was added to the general litter.

It appeared to me hardly in the best interests of surgery to have horses and camels rolling and kicking outside the tents or tripping over the tent ropes, making a cloud of dust while the patients were being dressed. Upon trying, however to banish them from the camp I discovered that they were the private property of our patients, and that as there was nowhere else for the animals to go they must of necessity be allowed to remain. During the day still more patients continued to arrive, and it was not until that evening that we were able to look around us and commence a systematic examination.

MODERN WOUNDS.

Let me now describe something of our more interesting, cases and endeavour to indicate the nature of the wounds caused by modern projectiles. It must be borne in mind that at no time did we have even a solitary case in hospital which had not ridden in from a distance of several miles; our experience of serious wounds was therefore not so great as would have been the case had there been a complete ambulance system, or, in fact, any ambulance system at all. We had but one man with a shell wound, for the Italians used but little common shell. The posterior part of the right deltoid and the muscles on the back of the scapula had been carried away. The wound granulated well, and we had intended to skin-graft it, but the patient thought he was doing well enough and went off. Of rifle bullet wounds there were a great many. I had always heard that the entrance wound of a modern rifle bullet was small and that the exit was large. This is true of the round shrapnel bullet, but not, in our experience of the modern high-velocity one. In cases in which a rifle bullet had passed through a limb without striking above or picking off a vein, artery or nerve the effect was trifling: it was rarely followed by suppuration. It healed within five or six days sufficiently for the patient to return to the front, and left no permanent trace save a small fibrous cord which was formed along the course of the bullet. In several cases in which a bullet pierced the arm, paralysis resulted, but in no case could one be certain that a nerve was divided; in fact, in some cases the bullet seemed to have travelled distinctly to one side of the nerve. The experience of army surgeons is, I believe, that the nerve is more likely to be bruised than divided and that the best results are obtained without operation. Bearing this in mind, though sometimes tempted, we did not operate in these cases.

OF FRACTURES

We had four, three of the humerus and one of the femur. In the two cases from which we recovered the bullets they appeared to have been bent before they entered the limb and struck the bone sideways. In the arm case the bullet was found under the skin, but upon an attempt at extraction being made it retracted. A fortnight latter it pointed two inches above its, former position, and was excised. In the case of the femur, bone, the bullet had struck the lower end of the breaking it, the bullet remaining in the limb. A few days after the admittance of the man the injured thigh swelled to a great size, and his temperature rose to 102 deg. F., pus at the same time coming from the wound. On the fifth day the bullet dropped out, and was found in the dressing. His temperature then fell, and all inflammation subsided. This bullet might have been found if we had probed for it, but as the success attending the treatment of modern wounds is due in great part to the surgeon refraining from probing, in no case did we attempt it. A long Liston was made, and the limb set up under an anæsthetic, and as there was some shortening extension was applied. In a country in which there is no wood (for the palm tree makes no wood) there is great difficulty in making a long Liston. In the end we made one by joining two smaller pieces of wood, and padding the split thus formed with wood fibre from one of the packing cases. This made a fairly satisfactory splint. The applying of extension was also no easy matter, as we possessed no beds, and it was impossible to apply it to a patient who lay flat on the ground. We remedied this, however, by placing the patient on a stretcher which rested on two boxes. A stake was driven into the ground at the foot of the bed thus formed, extension applied by means of a cord passing over the top of the stake, and at its end was tied a rice tin filled with sand.

A few of the more severe chest cases remained in hospital, and one never ceases to wonder at the curious course the bullets sometimes take in the thorax. They seem to have a respect for the pericardium, and will take a devious route to avoid it; one case especially exemplified this fact, for though the man was shot through the chest from side to side, and a line drawn from the entrance to the exit wound certainly passed through the pericadium, such was not the course of the bullet, as the presence in hospital of the man showed.

Bullet wounds of the head were not many, as most of the men wounded in that part were killed outright. One man was shot at the outer side of the right eye between the eye and the orbit. The bullet was found deep in the tissues at the back of the neck. Though the sight of the eye was impaired it was not destroyed.

Several men had had bullets pass through the cheeks in some cases smashing the jaw. One man was evidently shot while his mouth was open, for only one wound was found.

I saw two cases in which the spinal cord had been either injured or divided by a bullet, in both cases complete paralysis of the lower limbs resulting. There were numbers of cases where the bullet had passed clean through the abdomen, and it is truly wonderful how little damage it sometimes does. In one case a bullet passed through one side of the serum, and out in front just above the pubes in the middle line. In another it passed from one side of the anus and out through the abdominal wall, and in another directly from front to back, the bullet passing out from below the umbilicus. In all these cases the man had ridden into hospital twenty-four hours after the battle, and though the intestine, and in one case the rectum must have been shot through, in none was there any serious symptom. This is probably due to the fact that the Arabs carry no water bottle when going into battle. I placed these three men side by side in one tent, and as a measure of precaution starved them for a few days. On coming upon them suddenly one time, to my horror I found them sharing an unripe melon between them. This was confiscated, but I am cert in that while efforts were being made to starve they were liberally fed by their friends.

The worst cases were those shot through both chest and abdomen and these all died. In one man the bullet had entered above the right clavicle and departed through the left groin. Another was shot through the lower part of the chest, the bullet passing through the stomach. Naturally, in such cases, it was impossible to do much. In one tent the man nearest the entrance died on the next day the next to him died, and on the third day the man next to him also. On the fourth day the tent was empty, the patients lying outside. They did not seem to like dying by rotation—it was getting on their nerves.

NAVAL SHRAPNEL.

A majority of the wounds we had to deal with were caused by shrapnel from the naval guns. A shrapnel is a shell filled with large round leaden bullets and timed to explode after it has travelled a certain distance. The explosion scatters its bullets downwards in the form of a cone. The bullets are supposed to have the same velocity as the shell, but this is not great, as is shown by the fact that though they may travel almost through a limb, in a large number of cases they have not sufficient force to break through the skin on the other side. The great value of shrapnel bullets is their stopping power, for while a man may still fight with a single serious bullet-wound, he will give up if he has half-a-dozen shrapnel bullets distributed through out his body Shrapnel bullets are round when in the shell, but when removed from the body they are often of an irregular shape. This may be due to the bullets jostling one another when the shell explodes. The only part of the body where I saw no shrapnel wound was the abdomen, and from this I gather that from the larger and often irregular nature of the bullet, a wound here causes so much destruction as to prove very quickly fatal.

We were quietly having tea in the evening of the day on which a number of these cases had arrived when a native came over from the hospital to inform us that his brother was dying. I found him lying doubled up under a palm. A bullet had passed through his abdomen, entering 2 inches to one side of the spine and leaving 2 inches to the right of the umbilicus. His abdomen was rigid, and he was undoubtedly suffering from general peritonitis. The question was, Should we operate or not? Against operation was the fact that we had only our emergency stores with us, no tent suitable owing to the rascality of the "chef de caravan," and nobody but myself in camp who had ever given an anæsthetic before, and no apparatus for sterilisation. I also felt that in either case the man would probably die, and that he was the last kind of patient I should choose as a decoy for the others.

The argument for operation was the disinclination one has to see a man die without making an effort of some kind to save his life. I therefore decided to operate, and as the sun was setting it was necessary to hurry. An operation table was improvised in the open air, and was formed of a stretcher resting on two packing cases, which were so unsteady that during the operation an orderly had to hold on to each to prevent the whole thing from collapsing. The instruments were boiled in a cooking-dixie, heated by a fire in the ground. The anæsthetic was given by the dresser, and a very excellent anæsthetic it was. None but sharp three-cornered needles were found in the surgical panniers, so some ordinary sewing-needles were boiled up in the event of the gut requiring to be sewn up. An incision was made in the right rectus and the peritoneal cavity was found full of fæcal material. After a short search a loop of small intestine was found, with a jagged bullet-wound on either side from which small fountains of intestinal contents were issuing Owing to the irregular nature of the holes and the fact of their being opposite to each other it was found impossible to close them with sutures, so the loop of gut was brought up to the wound and packed round and covered with ganze. The abdomen was drained with a number of small rubber tubes. This man made an uninterrupted recovery, and at the end of three weeks he was well enough to return to his home. A week after we had arrived at Regdalin we received a message from Nesciat Bey, the commander-in-chief, ordering us.

BACK TO MENCHIA.

As by the defeat of the troops in front of us we were left entirely without defence. There is great difficulty in moving a hospital and all its patients some distance, especially when camel transport only is obtainable. The patients were divided into three classes those who could ride a camel, others who had to be carried on stretchers and those who were too ill to be moved at all. The latter were left behind in charge of the dresser. It could not have been a very pleasant task for him with his small surgical experience, for one of the patients died the same night, and the others tried to. He afterwards told me that what worried him was that, perhaps, if he had given the man a little more wishky or an extra hypodermic of strychnine the man might have lived. He might—but as he had cellulits of the whole of one thigh and general septicæmia I do not think he would. The loading of the camels was only finished by nightfall, so we journeyed back to Menchia in the dark. The wounded men were mounted on fast camels and arrived before us. On reaching Menchia we tried hard to find them, but as it was too dark we had perforce to give up the search and were soon fast asleep on the ground. In the morning we were not long in discovering our patients, who were, I am glad to say, none the worse for their journey. But what gave us even more joy was that the baggage which had gone astray had been brought back in the night. Airing for the first time our full equipment we started right away to erect the hospital. We found the palms were so arranged that the marquees could be placed in the form of a square, all being in the shade. The end of each marquee opened inwards to the square. This plan worked excellently, as it not only enabled us to keep a good watch over our patients, but was most convenient for the serving of meals. The cook's tent was in corner of the square and a well was dug by its side.

Two nights after our arrival the patients in the Turkish hospital moved over "en bloc" into ours. It can be imagined thus was not the kind of thing to lessen professional friction.

The patients' food was of rice, bread and sugar, to which we added meat and tea. Each day it was necessary to buy a sheep, and our breakfast was usually interrupted by the advent of a small flock, which was driven up to us for a decision to be made as to which one would make the most mutton. Not only had we to feed our patients, but tribes of their relatives into the bargain, for when a man was wounded away from home, his mother, father or brother, or all three, started out to nurse him. One man had his mother to nurse him. She was a very large negress and a widow, and gave the camp much amusement by making violent love to the most corpulent of our English orderlies. The man with the fractured femur had his brother to nurse him, and a great nuisance he was, for every other day he would remove the splint which we had so laboriously made, and bring it to me, usually in two parts. One old woman, who had three sons in hospital all wounded, spent her day in brewing tea for them outside their tent, boiling the tea over a little grate formed of three Italian shells. While at Menchia we had a large number of outpatients. Some of these came to have wounds dressed but many for the ordinary ills of life, and in this way we saw a good deal of the people of the country.

STRANGE EXPERIENCES.

Among these patients were many dental cases, and I well remember one woman who, though complaining of toothache, refused either to open her mouth or uncover her face. We treated many women, but were always confronted with the same difficulty in diagnosis for the only part of the body we were allowed to examine was a small triangular portion of the left eye. As is usual in the East, most of the children had some eye trouble, and a large number of the adults had the use of only one eye, the other being rendered useless with corneal opacities. We saw a few cases of phthisis and some tuburculous glands, and many old tuberculous joints. It was impossible to do any good to many of these people, and I think they knew it, but thought it right, when they heard that we were in the neighbourhood to come and introduce to us themselves and their abnormalities.

Most of the Arabs are pitted with smallpox, which comes as a yearly epidemic, the one for this year being over before we arrived. We saw no case of typhoid, and in fact had only one case of fever in camp, that being a pneumonia. I was told that the reason for the absence of typhoid in the country was improved sanitary regulations, but I certainly saw no evidence of the r being carried out. More probably the reason was that either the typhoid had stopped for a time of its own sweet will, as it did during the Boer War, or that all the Turks had had it or died of it, and the Arabs seem to be immune.

While at Menchia we had several operations, most of them being for the extraction of bullets. These operations were usually done in the open and before an admiring crowd. A deep cut was made over the bullet, a Volkman's spoon edged beneath it, and it was then levered out. It usually came out suddenly, and flew several yards through the air, pursued by a scrambling laughing mob. We had one other abdominal operation. This was in the case of a man shot in the back, the bullet remaining in the body, and an abscess being formed. Abdul Salem, the Turkish doctor, gave the anæsthetic, the dresser being still at Regdalin. While getting the patient under he told me that it was quite useless operating on these cases as they always died. When the abdomen was opened and I searched for some moments without success, he suggested there might be nothing there. The diagnosis was correct. I am glad to say that this man also recovered, though he gave considerable anxiety.

After being at Menchia for several weeks, Tuara, a fort five miles from us, was captured. The Italians had been bombarding it for nine months, dropping 30,000 shells into the town, and though they certainly damaged a few houses, they only killed one child. The capture of this town again forced us to move, so again the weary task of striking camp, and taking ourselves and our patients into the desert.

At this juncture I unfortunately fell ill, and returned home, but the war was practically finished and I did not miss much. Owing to the scarcity of water, the continual moving of the hospital from place to place, and the unsanitary nature of the people, the hospital was never run exactly as a field hospital should be, but I think that sufficient excuse is that we were probably the first modern field hospital to serve with irregular and uncivilised troops, and will probably be the last. If I went out again under the same conditions, I should take a very much lighter equipment. I should also take several more dressers with me instead of orderlies, for they are able to do everything an orderly can and more besides, and are far more likely to be possessed of that professional ideal without which it is impossible properly to run a hospital.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Those whose memories go back to 1807 may recall that Gerhardi Hauptmann's ingenious comedy "Der Biberpelz"—or "The Beaver Skin"—was put on at the Great Queen-street Theatre in April of that year, by a strong German Repertory Company visiting London; and it will be within the recollection of many theatre-goers that two years earlier—March 21, 1905, to be exact—translation of the play under the style of "The Thieves' Comedy" was seen at a series of matinees at the Court Theatre. Now the Deutscher Buhnen-Verein, which is perhaps the strongest and most enterprising of all the foreign stage societies in London has produced the popular piece at its monthly performance, which took place lately at the Queen's Theatre. Translations from the German appear to attract the British public. On this occasion the house was filled in every part by an audience which evidently enjoyed a performance of quite remarkable excellence. Although the scene if laid "irgendwo um Berlin," the characters, like their at times rather bewildering dialect, are wholly provincial, some of the types presented being of the quaintest. But all are more or less subsidiary save two—the Frau Wolff of Mrs. Alix Grain and the Von Wehrhahn of Mr. Max Sygle.

Just as the Ninth Symphony has completely overshadowed the "Choral Fantasia," so, apparently has the "Missa Solennis," the earlier work of the kind in C major. There is no connection between the two Masses, but there is no doubt that Beethoven experimented with the Fantasia, having in his mind the intention eventually to set Schillers's "Ode to Joy" on a big scale. The latter work is, indeed, somewhat unsatisfactory; in the case of the Mass in C, however, one has a fully accomplished work, and one which ill-deserves its neglect. The London Choral Society did Beethoven-lovers a good turn by reviving both works at the Queen's Hall a very short time ago. In the programme it was stated that a recent performance of the Mass in London cannot be traced. A small point, perhaps, but it would be interesting to know if any one remembers hearing it within the last twenty or thirty years.

Choral societies may bear in mind that this Mass contains some finely effective writing for the voices, more grateful, indeed than that of so much of the later work. The expression too is powerful and characteristic especially in the "Gloria" and "Credo." At the time of its production in 1807 the composer startled his hearers with his modulations. To-day we are, of course, not startled, but are in a happier condition of being able to appreciate the emotional purport of what are really bold and striking changes.

As to the Fantasia, it owes it more frequent performance, doubtless, to the elaborate pianoforte solo. As an achievement it is more interesting than convincing; the early version of the famous melody in the Ninth Symphony, for one may really call it so (it occurs first of all in a song written about 1795, the Fantasia was produced in 1808), is subjected to variations somewhat after the maner or the Symphony's finale while the text, an ode to music, has some analogy to Schiller's poem. Had not the whole scheme been transformed into the immortal "Ninth" we should have felt its serenity of mood to be more sufficing. As it is, the work remains, as said, experimental. though naturally enough marked here and there by the touches of the masterhand.

The most interesting member of a variety orchestra is the fellow who plays the drums, the big and the kettle, not only because his drum taps mark the time, but, also because he has charge of the oddements—triangle, cymbals, sandpaper, bones—whatever frantic means of shocking the ear has been devised by Music in carpet-slippers he manœuvres. His hand flies from instrument to instrument, clack go the bones, the triangle tinkles, the drums rattle and beat, the sandpaper swishes; it is his foot, I think, that makes the cymbals clash. Wind and string blow and saw on steadily, but he, Mr. Etoetera, is the impish spirit of the variety show. The Trombone objects to my judgment with a short of huge disdain. Well, perhaps you are right, sir!—as a certain frivolous heavyweight is wont to observe.

We have got beyond the point now, let us hope, of any longer misunderstanding Wagner and of thinking that opera is impossible with the formal type of musical construction which that great man appeared to have completely destroyed. We see rather that the essential spirit of the opera as an art form remains unchanged, that the modern treatment still gives us, as did the old, the musical commentary upon the emotional situation. We even realise that coloratura, in the hands of a skilful singer, may have some share in the dramatic effect.

About all else, it is necessary that the audience, in order to appreciate a musical drama, ought to have a previous understanding of non-dramatic music. Not only that, but a recognition of the fact that music itself is just such a means of expression as is a language. To think musically, to reason in music, is the first step towards any kind of musical appreciation. Music has, in fact, become a separate language, subject only to its own laws of construction and available only for the expression of its own ideas. Only by realising this much can what are called the conventions of opera appear natural, logical, and convincing. In a sense, operas are stage symphonies. It is in the spirit of a symphony indeed that they should be performed. From Wagner we must learn to grasp the conception of an opera as a musical whole—orchestra, voices, and stage effects all combining to form one immense and uninterrupted symphony, in which every detail has to be fitted in exactly at its proper place and time.

Another quotation must be given in reference to opera composition itself. We believe, to qoute a clever writer, that "the first duty of a composer of opera is to make us feel throughout his work that music is the normal language of all the characters on the stage . . . to make the opera a consistent organic whole from beginning to end." In this respect was Mozart's genius most strikingly apparent. How closely did Mozart consider the details of his characterisation as well as all those appertaining to the claims of musical form.

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Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 50 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.